

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 70

MARCH 1, 1801.

[No. 2. of VOL. II.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An accurate ACCOUNT of the PRESENT
STATE of the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

(Continued from page 4 of our last Number.)

MODE of LIVING.

THE usual mode of living at Paris is at the Restaurateur's: a name which has not been known (I believe) above thirty or forty years. Beauvillier's, in the Palais Royal, is the most elegant and complete place of the kind I ever saw. The bill of fare usually contains at least 250 different articles, with the prices annexed to each of them. The same may be said of the different kinds of wines, which vary in their price from thirty sous (15d.) to seven or eight livres (from 5s. 10d. to 6s. 8d.) a bottle. I had many reasons for preferring the Table d'Hôte to a Restaurateur: and I had the luck (for such things are not common in Paris) to find a good and cheap one at the Maison d'Hambourg, Rue des Filles de St. Thomas, where I usually dined for fifty sous (2s. 1d.) including the dessert and half a bottle of wine.

Opera House.—I never was more charmed with a sight than that of the performance (I mean the dancing) at this theatre. The ballet is filled up with the first dancers in the world, and the *spectacle* is most striking and magnificent. The price of admission to the first boxes is 5s. 10d. part of which (about 10d.) is allotted to the poor. The singing is far inferior to that of our opera, and it is to be lamented, that, in their ardour for the advancement of the arts, the French should have neglected to purify their taste by an importation from the Italian school. Nothing can be worse than the style of singing which used to characterize, and still continues to mark, the French school. This cannot be said of their instrumental music; for in that branch of the art they are very far advanced, if I may except the piano-forte, which is an instrument very imperfectly understood at Paris. The manufacture of that instrument is much in arrears. Mr. Pleyel told me that he could easily sell a good instrument of Clementi's or Broadwood's manufacture for more than 100 Louis.

Dancing.—Dancing (if I may be allowed to say so) is the *staple art* of France. It is just as necessary and as general an accomplishment as writing or reading. I remember seeing the crew of a privateer, which was lying in Calais harbour, amuse themselves on board the ship in teaching each other to dance: and on the 14th of July the Champs Elysées were filled with dancing-groupes, some of which would not have disgraced the opera.

Price of Provisions.—At the Table d'Hôte, I heard some persons say that meat was 1½d. a pound, and others that it was 2d. a pound, in their respective provinces. I did not find it so cheap any where: but I remember having been shewn by an English landlady at Boulogne a quarter of remarkably fine mutton, which she said cost 3½d. a pound: at Calais it is somewhat dearer—about 4d. Fowls are from 6d. to 9d. a piece; eggs three a-penny; butter about 6½d.; bread about 1½d. a pound.

In the beginning of September I left Paris, having obtained a passport from the Minister of Police, enabling me to make the tour of Holland, and to return by way of Calais. Many of my French acquaintance were amazed at my *rashness* in venturing to make such a request at a time when the journals were filled with accounts of debarkations from the English fleets on the coast of Flanders, circumstances which would naturally excite some suspicions of my views. I was not deterred by the seeming difficulty of the attempt; and in a few days, through the intercession of Baron Sandoz, I obtained the passport which I solicited. I accordingly took my passage in the Little Diligence, which leaves Paris every day at two in the afternoon. My vehicle did not appear much calculated for expedition; but in that respect it at least equalled my expectations. We were about forty-eight hours on the road, including a few hours (from eleven to five) which were allowed for repose at Arras. The public carriages throughout France are in general better conducted than they were in former times; and, I may add, their horses, which are of the short stiff kind, are remarkably well kept. The roads as far as Arras were very good; but from that place to Courtray they are almost impassable; the direct and ordinary road from Paris to Bruxelles is quite so; and it is a general complaint

P

complaint

complaint throughout the republic, that the roads are worse, and the tolls higher, than they were ever known before.

Lisle—I staid here but twelve hours, and consequently had no opportunity of seeing much. The town, and especially the churches, have been considerably damaged by the siege.

The country from Courtray to Bruxelles is a perfect garden.—Although quite flat, it presents a most interesting picture of fertility and cultivation. I was told the harvest of last summer was so abundant, that most of the rich farmers had determined to wait the moment of peace, and not to sell at the low price of about 34s. a quarter, or from that to 38s. which was then the common price all over France.

Bruxelles.—I had heard much of the elegance and beauty of this place; but must confess it far exceeded any expectations I had formed. I rejoice to think that the Vandalism, which in many places has done so much mischief, has not extended its ravages to the *Aristocratic part* (if I may be allowed the Gallicism) of this charming metropolis. The park still enjoys its wonted beauties, at least as far as concerns the mere buildings. But, alas! nearly one-half of the houses are empty! Most of the churches (not excepting St. Gudule) have been stripped of their internal decorations. As I happened to be here on a Sunday, I took every opportunity of attending their public worship. The churches were most of them much crowded; and I believe that few measures of Bonaparte's government have given more general joy than the freedom of worship which it has established.

Antwerp.—I had only just time enough to walk through the town, and to ask a few questions about its trade, which, I was told, has increased most rapidly of late. They were at that time much alarmed, lest the Batavian Directory should influence the French Government to shut up the Scheldt again; but on my return they seemed more tranquil upon that subject.

The Cathedral.—This beautiful and elegant building has been robbed of its richest ornaments—I mean the paintings of Rubens—which are all placed in the Louvre Gallery. The walls are not much, if at all, injured; notwithstanding which thirty or forty men were at work in paving and beautifying the body of the church.

I travelled from Antwerp to Rotterdam in a public carriage, which passes every day from the one place to the other. The fare was eleven florins—The distance about sixty miles.

Hague.—This is allowed to be one of the most elegant towns in Europe. The buildings appear to be in the same state as they were before the war. I attended a debate of the Batavian Senate. It was held in an apartment of the Stadtholder's Palace, which is fitted up with a good deal of elegance, as well as attention to the accommodation of the members and the public. I afterwards went to the *Maison de Bois*, the country residence of the late Stadtholder. It is in perfect repair; and I do not believe that a single picture of this valuable collection has been removed or displaced.

Amsterdam.—I need scarcely observe that commerce, the soul of every thing that is either gay or interesting at this place, is now nearly at a stand. I believe there are but few countries where distress is so generally felt as in this.

I must now apologize for so long a trial of my reader's patience, and entreat him to believe that these observations were communicated to the public with no other view than that of stating in as short a manner as possible a few points relative to a country, which cannot fail to excite a lively interest in the minds of Englishmen. I was restrained both by motives of prudence and honour from pushing my inquiries to a degree of minuteness that was indispensably necessary to qualify me for the composition of a journal.

I leave my reader to his own conjectures upon the facts which I have stated. Perhaps, in the language of a *promising young statesman*, they may be said "to *speak for themselves*." I cannot but lament the shortness of my stay, and regret that I was merely permitted to "*see the Land of Promise*."

Ostendunt terris hunc tantum fata, neque
ultra
Esse sinunt.

Feb. 9, 1801.

J. C. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

I AM sorry, Mr. Editor, that the crops of your Correspondent G. A. and of his neighbours are so deficient as to have prompted the communication which appeared from him in your Magazine for January last. As I look upon the body of farmers with the same respectful eye that he does, I shall not be considered as accusing them of having been instrumental in raising the price of corn to its present unprecedented height, or in keeping it thus high, when I differ from your Correspondent

respondent in his opinion, "that there is no class of men who feel the present evil more than the farmers themselves." G. A's assertion, I dare say, is very correct, that there is not any business in the kingdom which, in proportion to the capital employed, pays more to the support of the poor (and he might have added the parson) than farming: but as this large and undue proportion of poor's rate to the capital employed (a proportion, however, I believe, by no means so large as G. A. states) is a burden of every year, and relatively bears no heavier this year on farming than on other trades and occupations, the fact does not appear to have much connection with the argument.

G. A. is of opinion that there are few parishes where it will cost less this year than two-fifths of the rack-rent for the poor's rates, or about seven and a half per cent. on the capital employed on arable lands. Suppose the rack-rent of a farm to be 200l. two-fifths will be 80l. and if this fourscore pounds be equivalent, as according to G. A. it is, to about seven and a half per cent. on the capital employed, that capital must consequently be somewhat less than one thousand guineas. Now, Mr. Editor, I think I risk but little in asserting, that there are very few arable farms in this country of 200l. a year, on which a much larger capital is not employed than one thousand guineas: farming is carried on at a much greater expence now than it was twenty, nay ten, perhaps we may even say five, years ago; and on this account, more than any other that I can conceive, may the profits of the farmer at the present period be perhaps over-rated.

If, however, it be necessary, as I have strong reasons to believe it is, to employ at the least fifteen hundred on an arable farm of 200l. a year; then, instead of seven and a half per cent. as your Correspondent calculates, somewhat less than five and a half per cent. on the capital will pay a rate of eighty pounds*.

But surely that cannot be called a very oppressive poor's rate on a farm of 200l. a year, which the sale of ten quarters of good wheat, or twenty quarters of bright barley, will enable the tenant to discharge!

G. A's calculation does not appear to me to be a fair one: in the first place, the

* This statement, however, it will be observed, militates against the average high profits of farming; for the larger the capital which is necessary to be risked in obtaining a certain income, the more danger and the less profit obviously accrue to the individual.

Committee of the House of Commons have given it as their opinion, after a minute and laborious investigation of the subject, that the average deficiency of the last year's crop was somewhat less (if I rightly remember) than one-fourth. Instead of taking this average deficiency as the ground-work of his estimate, your Correspondent, because he is unfortunate enough to be acquainted with some particular lands where the deficiency was greater, has laid down as the basis of a calculation, "which (says he) will apply to all arable farms of 300l. a year or under," that the deficiency of last year's crop was *one half!* This is indeed a very summary way of reducing the profits of the farmer.

G. A. moreover, is not quite correct, I think, in stating as generally applicable to the business of farming, that labour is at an advanced price, and that the poor's-rate is very highly increased. The poor's-rate, by a sort of tacit agreement throughout the kingdom, has increased for the purpose of keeping down the wages of labour; whether the plan is an equitable and good one or not, I do not presume to say, but it certainly has succeeded: the advance of the price of labour in my own and the adjoining parishes is so little as to be hardly felt: in some few places it has advanced two-pence a day, in others a penny, and in some not at all. If the increase of the price of labour were proportioned to the increase of the price of provisions, &c. it would obviously be unnecessary to advance the poor's-rate. On the other hand, where parochial relief is administered proportionally to the increased price of provisions, &c. it is equally superfluous to raise the price of labour: unless neither of these remedies, therefore, is sufficient to counteract the evil, there cannot be occasion to have recourse to both.

Hetherset, I am, Sir, your's, &c.
Feb. 10, 1801. J. S. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE present high price of bread, that prime article of human sustenance, renders an inquiry into the different species of wheat, and their respective modes of cultivation, peculiarly interesting. *Speculative sciences* must yield in importance to *agriculture*, which now addresses itself to the hopes and fears of a suffering nation.

On a former occasion you favoured me with the insertion of some observations and experiments on Spring-wheat. Little notice is taken by writers on agriculture

of a species of wheat which is advertised under the name of Egyptian or Prolific Wheat. I have minuted down a few observations, the result of my own experience, on the nature and cultivation of this grain.

The first year, on three acres of moist loam, which had been previously fallowed, nine bushels of seed produced nine quarters of wheat. In the same field, after a similar preparation, the same proportion of white wheat, sown at the same time, produced three quarters, four bushels per acre. In both cases the fallow was dressed with about one hundred bushels of lime per acre at 7d. per bushel delivered.

Four bushels of the Egyptian wheat, though weighing four pounds more than the same quantity of white wheat, yet produced twelve pounds less of flour, the bran being coarser and heavier.

After the month of May the growth was more rapid than that of common wheat, on which account, I should suppose, it might be sown with advantage in spring. The ensuing spring will present a fair opportunity for the trial. The straw so nearly resembles a reed, that it has been called reed-wheat. Being heavy and tough, it is cut with difficulty, on which account the reapers required an extraordinary price.

It is excellent for thatching, and I have employed it for this purpose on a large hay-barn. The trusses, on account of their weight, would appear so small that the straw would not be saleable in the London market. The ears are bearded like the cone wheat, but in shape resemble the square wheat or rivets. The length of the straw and weight of the ear make it liable to lodge.

On exposing it to sale, I found the millers not inclined to purchase it. They complain that it is of too horny a nature; that it grinds hard, and obliges them to set their stones too close. The flour is coarser and darker than that of the common wheat. A miller who purchased some was charged by his customers with grinding rivets. Great part of the crop sold at a price but little above that of good barley.

As the crop, though apparently thin on the ground, had yielded three quarters per acre, I entertained hopes that the cultivation might answer, even at the price of barley, if on lighter land, and a warmer soil, I could secure a larger produce. With this view, therefore, the following year I sowed, on a lighter loam, two acres with this wheat, and the remaining six acres of the field with the common red wheat:

the whole on a clover ley. The produce of the red wheat was three quarters per acre, but of the Egyptian not above two quarters per acre; and I found great difficulty in disposing of it even at the price of barley.

I conclude, therefore, that this wheat will not answer in this country, where wheat of a superior quality can be cultivated to advantage, unless it can be introduced as spring-corn.

Since writing the above, I have met with an account of this grain having been sown in spring as Egyptian or Siberian barley, under which name it was first introduced into this country in the year 1767. I am Sir, your's, &c.

Feb. 10, 1801. A. WILKINSON, M.D.
White Webb Farm, Enfield Chase.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FEW of your "Original Communications" have, I believe, been more generally acceptable to the bulk of your readers than the Views of Society and Manners in some of our considerable commercial and manufacturing towns, which have, from time to time, appeared in your useful miscellany. T. S. N. of Norwich has been followed up with such good success by your several correspondents in Bristol, Exeter, Bolton, Liverpool, and Sunderland, that many others, I trust, have been induced by their example to form a purpose of contributing to the entertainment of your readers, by furnishing similar accounts of the places of their respective residence. Among the rest, a correspondent, whose communications on other subjects have frequently been indulged with an early insertion, has for some time been desirous of soliciting your favourable acceptance of a general view of the most important circumstances connected with the town and trade of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Various circumstances have prevented him from completing his design so soon as he could have wished; chiefly the difficulty of procuring information upon some subjects which he wished to enlarge. It was his intention to have given a sketch, first, of the situation and general appearance of the town, its public buildings, institutions, &c. secondly, of its commerce, manufactures, &c. thirdly, of the state of society and manners, and of religious and political parties; and to have offered, fourthly, some considerations respecting its capability of improvement, and the obstacles which exist to its more rapid progress in this respect.

The

The opportunity of procuring from the best authority the following accurate statement of the shipping-trade of this port during the last year, and the importance of its being generally known before any further parliamentary discussion on the subject of the coal-trade, have induced me to send it you without delay. It will be seen from hence, that it has not been from any want of quantity sent that the prices have been so high in the London market. On this subject I beg leave to recommend Dr. Macnab's Letter to Mr. Whitmore, which appears to contain much valuable information on the nature and extent of the coal-trade. A more extensive publication by the same author I saw advertised, but I have not had an opportunity of perusing it.

In some future Numbers I shall endeavour to complete the plan I have sketched out above, and in the mean time remain,

Sir, your's, &c. V. F.

Port of Newcastle—Year 1800.

	Ships
Entered—from foreign parts	481
Coastwise	1491
	1972
Cleared—for foreign parts	760
Coastwise	7080
	7840

Exclusive of those which arrived and departed with ballast only.

Chaldrons of Coals, Newcastle Measure—53 cwt. each.

Over sea	46,900
Coastwise	542,700
	589,600
Weight in tons	1,562,440
In London chaldrons	1,105,500

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Magna vis est CONSCIENTIÆ, et magna in utramque partem."

Cicero pro Milone.

"Conscience is powerful: it serves both parties!"

"But conscience! conscience!"

O 'tis a tender place!"

Shakspeare.

AS I observe that your Magazine is frequently the medium of many valuable treatises on subjects of great importance to life and manners, I have taken the liberty to send you a few crude

thoughts on a very familiar subject (which, nevertheless, has not been treated so scientifically as it deserves), in the humble hope that I may be the means of calling the attention of some of your readers, whether philosophers, historians, naturalists, physicians, or metaphysicians, to a discussion which seems to require a confederacy of great abilities.

I have looked into a great many books on the subject of CONSCIENCE, and have listened to a great many conversations on the same, but, as yet, without deriving all the satisfaction I expect, and all the explanation which my many doubts require. You will readily allow that no word is more frequently used in conversation, in parliamentary speeches (as if it were the order of the day), in pamphlets about the war and the corn, not to speak of theological tracts without number and end: yet where have we a history, an explanation, or a definition of this thing called conscience? One writer, indeed, says it is a rule of life: why so is fashion, or the Statutes at Large. Another says, it is that which enables us to distinguish between good and evil; yet I know some of the first adepts in distinguishing between good and evil, who, to my certain knowledge, are utterly unacquainted with this criterion, and make use of other rules which answer their purpose far better. I might multiply such indefinite definitions and inexplicable explanations; such incorrigible amendments, and inattentive revisions as these, were it necessary; but the conclusion of the whole matter is, that we are left as much in the dark as ever.

The learned have long carried on a dispute as to the seat of the soul; and, perhaps, had that ever come to a conclusion (alas! does any thing come to a conclusion now-a-days?), it might have thrown some light upon the other; for, according to the best theories, there is some connexion between soul and conscience, and we should certainly be wiser if we only knew the nature of this connexion, whether it was a connexion of contiguity or of sympathy, or whether of the mixed and heterogeneous kind, like some political unions, confederacies, and combinations; or, perhaps, like that of church and state. But unfortunately, our authors have not yet agreed on the previous question, some contending that the soul is in the brain, and in that particular part called the pineal gland, and others, that it is situated much lower down; Fielding, if I remember right, placing it in the breeches pocket, and advancing some solid arguments in favour

favour of the position; and, by the way, this last is not so absurd as may at first sight appear: it may be oppugned in the closet, but it will be believed in the counting-house: it may be nothing among philosophers, but has great weight with financiers: and it convinces me, that if we could find the soul, the conscience would not be far off; for Dean Swift, an admirable manager of such discussions, a man after my own heart in all matters of this description, compares the conscience to a *pair of breeches*—I omit his indelicate parallelisms: we are too nice in these days to repeat such things—but doubtless he had an eye to the *pocket* when he wrote this, and probably Fielding, a posterior writer, might take the hint from him. We know that the sympathy between the soul and the breeches-pocket is great; and whether owing to connexion by nerves filled with a fine imperceptible fluid, or some solid substance in the act of pouring or of melting; or to some unknown operation of the mind—some association of ideas: there can be no doubt that there does exist a most wonderful and acute sympathy between the parts, and that, even where we should suppose them most remote; for if you touch the one, you infallibly affect the other. Of this I could advance a thousand proofs, which is the reason why I shall advance none; for of a fact so familiar to common experience, and so striking to even superficial observation, all manner of formal proof would be an affront to my readers, and I have every inducement to keep them in the best possible humour, while treating on such a subject. I may, however, add, on the aforesaid sympathy between the soul and the breeches-pocket, that they are supposed by some writers to supply the place of each other occasionally; that is, that they are not always (to speak learnedly) in simultaneous operation, and that, as the loss of sight makes the hearing more acute, and the *touch* particularly, so the absence of the soul or conscience greatly promotes an attention to the other part. But I advance this only in a digressive way. It has no immediate relation to the main subject, to which I now return.

With respect to the seat of the soul, I have given the opinion of two parties; there remains a third who, not being able to untie the knot, fairly cut it, and say there is no such thing as a soul; now were this true, it would follow that there is no such thing as a conscience. But I am disposed to deny both propositions, and I humbly conceive that the public at

large will think with me, that both soul and conscience must be retained as useful component parts, and without which we could not swear properly, either before a magistrate or in genteel company. A great man could not utter his promises, nor a shopkeeper vend his commodities, without them.

Innumerable difficulties, therefore, arise on the subject of conscience from our ignorance of its topography. In natural history, no man can describe a specimen which he has neither seen, nor knows where to find. Even if a traveller wishes to eke out his book with the description of some famous twenty-times described castle, he will, if he does not go to look at it, at least make himself sure of where it stands. Now if the most learned of our writers had adverted to these plain analogies, so simple that I am ashamed to have committed them to paper, they would not have copied from one another such vague ideas on the subject of conscience, without informing us where it is placed, and whether it is an animal, a vegetable, or a mineral substance. It must be one of the three, and I frankly confess, with submission to these gentlemen, my opinion, that if they had only taken this into consideration, they might have approached nearer to the truth. It is a trite, yet just maxim, "Let us all start fair," but if we do not know where to start from, it will be a curious race.

I have no inclination to promote disputes; indeed, I have no turn for controversy; I would not even tell a man what o'clock it was, if I thought it would lead to an argument—but were my polemical skill of the first rate, I should from experience and evidence of facts be inclined to contend that, of the three, conscience inclines most to the *mineral* quality. I allow at the same time, that there is great scope for objection here, because some of its properties are peculiar to the animal and some to the vegetable kingdom; and because, although minerals are the hardest substances we know, there are some men whose consciences are as thin as a bank-note, and seem rather the property of the paper-mill than the mine. Yet still I think there would be a preponderance in favour of my hypothesis, and as an hypothesis only I would at first propose it. Nothing becomes us writers more than modesty at first setting out. There will be time enough for obstinacy and "calling names," when we have applied those operations of chemistry, which, we know, will discover the true nature of any substance. For such experiments I have

have neither leisure nor apparatus, but I am assured by a learned friend, brought up under the new chemistry, that conscience has been found soluble in *aqua regia*, and particularly in *auro potabili*, *Georgii pictura adornato*. This is at least proof-presumptive. Let those who have skill in such matters push on towards a more perfect conclusion.

Another question arises, after we have ascertained the seat and substance, the where and what of conscience, which I consider as of great importance; and that is, whether all consciences are alike? Here too, I can only offer surmises and vague opinions; as far as these are worth transcribing, I must say, that I deny the homogeneity of conscience. *A priori*, I see no reason why one man should resemble another in his conscience, any more than in his stature or his face: and *a posteriori*, I know that consciences are not only different in different men, but different in the same man at different times. That they are different in different men is obvious from a superficial view of what is passing around us: in some we observe them quick, lively, always on the watch; in others, dull, heavy, and their operations almost invisible. And that they differ in the same men at different times will scarcely be doubted, when I appeal to the familiar instance of a man in place and out of place; a buyer and seller; a patron and a dependent, *cum multis aliis, quos nunc describere longum est*. A friend of mine, who seems to have studied this branch so accurately and minutely as to become, perhaps, a little whimsical (no uncommon thing with the Sir Isaacs of the present day), contends, that men's consciences are always different according to the places they are in; and he has very ingeniously drawn up a ground-plan of London consciences, upon the scale of an inch to a scruple. In it I find that the same conscience which would answer very well in the city, will not do in the court-end of the town: what is good and sufficient in one street is nothing in another; and a curious distinction is made between what will *do* in Westminster-Hall, and what will *tell* in the buildings near it. There are also some dotted lines over the inns of court, and some asterisks at the end of Pall-Mall, which mark certain peculiarities. But I mention this rather as the amusement of a man of leisure, with somewhat of an antiquary turn. Upon the whole, however, our position, I hope, will not be thought presumptuous—that consciences are different in different men.

Another question is, whether all men have a conscience? I am aware that to start such a question will give offence—That be far from me. I deprecate every imputation of the kind. I speak as a philosopher, and not as a politician, a lawyer, or a divine. I propose the question because I have my doubts; and I have my doubts, because, upon an attentive observation of the whole lives and conduct of some men, I have never been able to trace as much conscience as would tax a bill of costs, or even fairly divide a pound of tea; and I yet deliver this in the form of a doubt, because I know the imperfection of all human observation: I know the faults of the naked eye, and of the Herschell telescope, and I do not admit either as mathematical demonstration. As to our eyes, it is well known that they have lately become so defective, that many very worthy gentlemen have been obliged to see with those of other people. I am disposed, therefore, farther to concede that a conscience may exist, although I cannot perceive it; and I am assured by some men in pretty high stations, that they have found it convenient to suspend the operations of conscience for years together, winding up only occasionally, according to existing circumstances. I am told likewise, that it is very apt to wear out in some, not from frequent use, but absolute neglect, as they say that an uninhabited house, *ceteris paribus*, much sooner decays than one which is kept in order, swept, and garnished. From all these considerations, and from that excellent maxim, *De non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio*, I think myself warranted in proposing this question for the investigation of the curious, particularly of all men in authority over us; all persons concerned in large speculations in trade; all men engaged in questions of politics or law; all persons who have contracted to serve government with necessaries, and themselves with superfluities; all writers of modern history and travels; a few divines; some physicians and apothecaries; all growers of corn, and some shopkeepers.

But as I have shewn so much candour and diffidence in proposing the question, I hope they will show no less in discussing it, and, should they give it entirely against me, at least have the goodness to prove that what they call conscience is *bona fide* conscience, and not something which they have mistaken for it.

I am convinced that whenever this subject shall become a serious discussion with the learned world, they will find it necessarily protracted to a considerable length: and

perhaps

perhaps nothing will engage more of their time than the infinite peculiarities of conscience, its various shapes, irregularities, anomalies, contradictions, turnings and twistings, finally its great strength in some, and its extreme weakness in others. For me to enter into these particulars would be to fill your Magazine.

But there is one particular upon which I must offer a few remarks. The influence of the soul upon the body is allowed by all philosophers; and physiognomists, it is well known, have constituted the face the complete and alphabetical index of the contents of the head, so that you may at a glance of the eye discover every article you want. You may find, say they, whether a man has abilities to write a poem, or honesty to pay a bill; whether he most inclines to a Delphin classic, or a pretty girl: and with a little more perfectibility, they will soon be able to tell us whether he writes a good hand, carves a fowl with dexterity, or can drive a curricule. The infallibility of these inspectors cannot be doubted, for they are sometimes guided by the eye, and sometimes led by the nose. But if there be this facility in discovering the soul by the features; if the human face be this *index locupletissimus rerum ac verborum*; I humbly presume it will not be more difficult to find the contents of conscience in the same quarter. It may with as much facility roll down the forehead, cross the bridge of the nose, and perch upon the chin, as the other. It is certain that its operations upon this part of the body are often more unfavourable than its merely turning the face into a scandalous chronicle. I have not leisure to mention every particular, but it is notorious that some people have lost their sight, so as not to be able to see a poor relation, or even those to whom they owed every thing: and others have become so deaf, as to render it impossible for their best friends to make the smallest impression on them. Most of all, however, the effects of conscience on the memory are to be wondered at. That faculty becomes so manageable that a man may open or shut it as he opens or shuts his eyes, and remember or forget at pleasure. This is a curious fact, and, besides other consequences, completely overthrows the opinion of our ancestors, who would have it that memory is involuntary. Whence they conceived such a notion, is not worth the inquiry. It may have suited their times, but it would be of no service in our days, when it is so frequently necessary to forget or remember according to circumstances, and when the utmost stretch of human ingenuity is to produce that tract-

able sort of memory which can, at a moment's notice, remember what to forget, and how to forget it. This effect of conscience upon memory is the consequence of many tedious and protracted disputes between them, and which were carried on with such equality of success, that some persons, even at this day, cannot ascertain, or at least affect to be ignorant, which came off conqueror. Since they compounded matters, however, and agreed to an armistice, we have had time enough to discover that both were sufferers by the struggle.

These reasons, Mr. Editor, have induced me to propose CONSCIENCE as proper for the investigation of your ingenious Correspondents. Many popular mistakes are daily committed for want of illumination on this subject. What, for example, is more frequent than a shopkeeper fixing a price "upon his conscience," which is not to be found upon "his bill of parcels?" And do we not hear of courts of conscience, as if there were any connection betwixt a court and a conscience. May it not also be a proper question, whether a man's country has not some effect on his conscience; whether, for example, an Englishman's conscience be the same with that of a Scotchman? There were doubts on this subject, I well remember, in the days of that conscientious saint John Wilkes. Or, whether the union that has just taken place, will not have a tendency to form for the nation a conscience *tripartite*, when all our feelings are quartered upon one shield? These inquiries too, might be extended abroad, and embrace the vast varieties of French, German, and Russian consciences, provided it be found that there are such things on the continent, which I know some people, judging merely from subsidies, have been inclined to doubt. We might also enquire whether, if conscience be a rule of life, we mean thereby high-life or low-life; whether, upon the whole, it is necessary to allow conscience its due operation, or whether in extreme cases of danger we may not suspend a part to save the whole? And lastly, whether it may not be entirely dispensed with, as we have observed several very worthy men rise to high situations, great opulence, and extensive patronage, who have neither employed it actively or passively, neither as a master nor a servant?

But I must not exceed the bounds of a moderate communication, and now therefore take my leave, humbly recommending these important matters to the consideration of your learned readers.

I am, &c. COSCIENZIOSO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IN the Monthly Magazine of last month, Mr. Dyer has endeavoured to controvert the opinion of Mr. Carey (given in a former Number), relative to the incorporation of the article and the preposition with the substantive in the Greek language. From any thing hitherto advanced, I cannot, however, but dissent from Mr. Dyer on this subject, and think the conclusion, drawn by Mr. Carey from the verses quoted out of the Anthologia, perfectly right in this particular. Because, as every word has an acute accent pertaining to some of its vowels or syllables*, it necessarily follows, that those words in the Greek language which are not accented, or are termed enclitics, must be considered only as *parts* of some other word that precedes or follows them: e. g. οἰκόνδε, ἐπ' ἐν.

Nor is this a peculiarity exclusively belonging to the Greek tongue. The Roman grammarian, in treating upon this subject, says, "Cum dico *circum littora*, tanquam unum enuncio, dissimulatâ distinctione: itaque tanquam in unâ voce, una est acuta: quod idem accidit in illo, *Troja qui primus ab oris*." Quintil. lib. 1. cap. 5. It is therefore sufficiently evident, that in pronouncing these passages, the *circum*, *qui*, and *ab* are not to be considered as single and independent words, but as parts only of those with which they are naturally combined.

This close apposition of words in pronunciation is also very observable in every sentence of the English language. If I say, *send me that book*, *me* becomes a perfect enclitic, and is pronounced in the same manner as if it were in conjunction with *send*; thus, *sendme*†.

I can, therefore, see no reason to dispute the validity of Mr. Carey's conclusion on this head, since it seems to form not only an essential part in the pronunciation of the Greek tongue, but also of language in general.

At the same time also that I am ready to coincide with Mr. Carey, that the position and use of the Greek enclitics must necessarily produce a deviation from the general method of accentuation, and render thereby the pronunciation of the words totally different, yet I cannot suppose this will, in the slightest degree, militate against the accentual mode of reading. For as the nature and power of enclitics are near-

ly the same in all languages, they cannot oppose the pronunciation of the Greek tongue by accents, unless they also oppose that of others. On the contrary, it is evident from the very use of enclitics, that, except accentuation in reading be carefully observed, the sense and meaning of an author must become unintelligible.

Ravenstonedale, JOHN ROBINSON.
Jan. 12, 1801.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Account of the ISLAND ALAMAGAN, one of the NORTHERN MARIANNES.

IN the middle of 1799, I passed twenty-four hours upon Alamagan, one of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands, and have since read M. de la Pérouse's uninviting description of its barren neighbour Assumption.

Ships in want of refreshments from the shore are sometimes passing these islands on their way to China, but are perhaps unwilling to run down to leeward so far as Tinian, to obtain them; such ships might find the productions of Alamagan worth twelve hours detention. If the remarks I collected together during my short stay there should be thought likely to point out a means of diminishing the inconveniences of any future navigation in those parts, you are at liberty to publish them in the Monthly Magazine. I am

G. BASS.

On the 27th of July, when the haze of the morning cleared away, we saw the island of Alamagan right a-head, bearing west by north, distant seven or eight leagues. The trade blew fresh at north-east.

The sky was every where clear and bright, except that a lofty range of whitish clouds, packed into vast bodies, occupying one-fifth of the horizon, extended itself from over the island away to leeward of it as far as the eye could reach. Our surprise to find, upon approaching within three leagues of it, that this mass of clouds was nothing more than smoke issuing from a volcano, became moderated by a previous knowledge of the volcanic nature of the Marianne Islands.

Our water was nearly expended, and we had yet a run of several days to China; it was determined, therefore, to attempt a landing, and try if Alamagan would afford us a fresh supply.

In rounding the north end of the island, we passed the volcano. It stands close to the sea; a brown cone, in height perhaps

Q

five

* Quintil. Inst. Orat. lib. 1. cap. 5.

† Foster on Accent, p. 329.

five hundred yards, with a base of about four hundred; its apex is hidden by the vast body of thick smoke that is continually hurrying up from within it, and by detached portions that, having escaped from the violence of the main stream, are gently impelled by a counter-current to some distance down the sides of the mount.

These sides are striated with the overflowings of black lava, which, having marked their progress through a rich vegetation of cocoa-nut trees, shew themselves down upon the shore, where they have entered the sea.

On the west or lee side of the island the shore bends into a kind of bay, where, as the trade blows in general steadily from the eastward, ships might ride in security for as many hours as they could want to stay. The bottom is, for the most part, a soft clay; but patches of rock so soft and rotten that they will break when a strain is hove upon them, but yet sufficiently hard to rub the cables, lie scattered about upon it. We anchored in twenty-four fathoms, with the volcano bearing north 55 east; the north-west point of the bay north; the south-west point south 30 west, a quarter of a mile distant from a low rugged bluff. The bank deepens off suddenly.

Alamagan is high enough to be seen twelve or fourteen leagues. It is lower across the middle than at either end. A set of angles that were taken gives its outline some resemblance to the figure of a billhook, and its circumference about twelve miles. Its shores are chiefly rocky to windward, but in the bay to leeward there are two or three beaches. On one of these we landed, near the rugged bluff, without any difficulty, and it seems probable that landing will be found equally easy at all times, if the trade has been blowing steadily or moderately for some days; but if a shift of wind has lately happened, or, as we found, if it is about to take place, the landing will then become dangerous or impracticable. Twenty-four hours after we anchored, a swell began to roll into the bay, and the surf began to break heavy upon the shore; so we embarked in the evening, ran out to sea, and early the next morning the wind came light at west, with a heavy swell from that quarter. On the following day it returned to north-east.

We had not attained the object for which we had touched at Alamagan; there was no water to be found. But we had got as many cocoa-nuts as could be shipped off in the time; a quantity that

nearly filled up all the spare room in the brig. Every one can judge of the value of such a supply to any sickly ship's-company that might pass this way. They may be procured in any number, and, when the beach is fair, shipped in as short a time as such business is usually done in any place; for the trees grew close down even to the very margin of the sea.

Water might, no doubt, have been gotten by digging holes in the ground in such places as are well known to be favourable for this purpose; for the gullies shew that it sometimes runs in torrents.

The aspect of the lower parts of Alamagan is peculiarly inviting, but the barren volcano occupies the north-west part; and the high south and south-west, though green, appear sterile.

Were it not that some patches of clay appear here and there, and especially upon that part which is the most distant from the volcano, one might suppose that the whole island had derived its origin from volcanic matters. Nothing seems for several years past to have been ejected from the volcano to a greater distance than about a mile and a half; for at that distance the terraces of cinders are covered with black vegetable soil that produces trees and other vegetation as large as any upon the island; and the nature of these elevations would not at once be readily discoverable, but that their sides being too steep to allow any but a small quantity of soil to lodge there, parts of the lumps of cinders are left exposed to view. Approaching nearer to the volcano, we meet with several lumps of cinders, of three or four acres in extent, flat and level enough to be walked over, after having taken the pains to clamber up eight or ten feet to gain their top. On most of these there is not even the smallest incipient vegetation. Nearer still to the base of the smoking mount, it is extremely painful and difficult to pass along, for the heaps of cinders become more rugged, and more perplexing to mount and to descend. Here a hollow rumbling noise is heard occasionally from within the mountain, as if some large body had fallen by leaps from a great height there; and I observed, as I each time involuntarily turned up my eyes towards its summit, that every grumbling produced a temporary increase of smoke, so that the crater seemed scarcely large enough to let it pass through.

The streams of liquid matter seem to have run over on that side of the crater next the sea; none appearing on the land side.

I should judge from the appearance of this

this volcano, that it is preparing itself for some new eruption; but it is probable that amidst the solitude of the Mariannes this grand operation of nature will pass on unseen and unheeded by man.

The lower parts of the island are, for the most part, covered with trees of a dark luxuriant foliage: none seem to be more lofty than the tallest of the cocoa-nuts. They in general grow so far asunder that there is no difficulty in passing between them, and their closed foliage above perfectly excludes the rays of the sun. The ground is a moist black soil, strewed over with leaves and other decaying small vegetation, soft and cooling to the foot in the heat of the day. Neither grass nor underwood grow in these places.

Some few open spots, without trees or shrubs of any kind, produce a thick coat of long grass; but the soil is hard and stoney. Other open places of a larger extent grow close patches of a kind of small sugar-cane.

The most plentiful, as well as the best, production of the island is cocoa-nuts; they are in uncommon abundance, and grow in clumps chiefly near the shores close down to the beaches. Trees somewhat resembling the pines about Port Jackson, in New Holland, are very numerous: they bear a small cone, and grow tall and straight to the height of thirty or forty feet.

A valuable supply of the fruit of the papau tree might be gathered about the middle of August. The flavour of those we plucked in the latter end of July was extremely fine, and their size was large.

One bread-fruit-tree was met with, and a small unripe fruit was taken from it; and also two small banana-trees, whose fruit was small and unripe.

There are several kinds of stone-fruits, whose taste may probably be agreeable when they are ripe.

The mellôra or bread-tree of the Nicobar Islands is very common.

We saw no quadrupeds, except green-tailed lizards. Land crabs run about in great numbers. They are very large, will weigh two or two pounds and a half. They flocked round our fire at night, and speedily afforded us a good supper.

Five years ago, the Rev. Mr. Howel, commander of the brig Washington, put a Sandwich-Island boar and two sows on shore in the bay where we landed; but we could find no traces of them, unless we were deceived in what we took to be the scratchings of land-crabs. If they have

perished, it must have been for want of water.

Large partridges are numerous under the shades, and are easily shot. Quails were found in the open grassy places. We saw also owls, thrushes, bullfinches, pigeons, and heard delightful notes from a bird which we did not see.

There are few mosquitoes, or other troublesome flies.

The latitude of Alamagan is $18^{\circ} 05'$ north, its longitude by lunars brought on $146^{\circ} 47'$ east. The variation of the compass is $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east. The tide rises somewhere about from five to seven feet, but the time of its flowing at the full and change was not observed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE attempt of the University of Oxford to revive the dying embers of science in that celebrated seminary will, I am persuaded, meet with the approbation of your readers; and before we enter more minutely into the nature of the new plan, they will be pleased to have the opportunity of contrasting it with that which has for some years been pursued with great advantage at the sister university. At Cambridge, the course of study, before a young man takes his first degree, occupies about three years and a quarter; as the general time of commencing it is in the October term, and on the second Monday in January all who have resided ten terms in the university may, if they are permitted by their respective colleges, enter the senate-house to undergo an examination for their degree of bachelor in arts. The course of study adopted in Cambridge is very judicious, and calculated to form the mind both for science and taste. It may be considered under the three heads of natural philosophy, moral philosophy, and the belles-lettres.

A superficial knowledge of natural philosophy, the smattering attained by skimming over a variety of books or attending a vast variety of lectures, are held in no estimation at Cambridge. The Platonic maxim is no where so carefully observed, *αδεις ἀγεωμετρικος σισίλω*; and though a five-years silence is not prescribed, the two years and a quarter which must precede the appearance of a young man in a public exercise before the university, are well employed in laying down the foundations of science. In his first year, the lectures under this head are from Euclid, of whose

six first books every young man of future eminence makes himself completely master—the principles of algebra, plane trigonometry, and conic sections. In the second year he enters upon the branches, and the parts pursued vary in different colleges; but mechanics, hydrostatics, and optics, with fluxions, a little of Newton's Principia, the method of increment, differential method, and other miscellanea of this kind occupy his time well during this period. The third year is dedicated to astronomy, the Principia of Newton, spherical trigonometry, the higher parts of fluxions, algebra, and geometry, and in this year commence the exercises in the schools. His last term, or the first term of the fourth year, requires all the energies of his mind; he is now more deeply engaged in the arduous conflict at the schools with all his rivals, and preparing himself for the senate-house examination.

The course of moral philosophy is no less judicious. In the first year lectures are given on Locke and logic. In the second and third years, Paley, Hartley, Burlamaqui, Rutherford, Clarke on the Attributes, Butler's Analogy, Law's Theory of Religion, and similar works are the subjects of lectures, in various orders in the different colleges. Under this head may be ranked also the lectures on scriptural knowledge, derived from Beaufobre and other authors, treating on the manners, customs, laws, religious rites, geography, and chronology of the nations mentioned in the Old and New Testament. But of these lectures, it may in general be observed, that the attention paid to them in every college is not the same; for while in some a due stress is laid upon them, and the tutors employ great talents and industry in forming the minds of their pupils, in other colleges these lectures are strangely neglected, and the course is either very meagre, or very irregular.

Under the third head of academical studies come the belles-lettres or classics, which in some colleges are much neglected, in others cultivated with great diligence and success. In the best colleges, each term has some part of the best classics appropriated to the lecture room. An oration of Demosthenes, Lyfias, Isocrates, a Greek play, Longinus, Cicero, Quintilian, select portions of Herodotus, Thucydides, Horace, Virgil, Theocritus, &c. &c. afford exercises for the pupils, and ample room for the tutor to display his taste on the best writings of antiquity, and to compare them with parallel works in the modern languages. Compositions,

Latin and English, are weekly delivered by the pupils, either in writing, or *viva voce* in their chapels and halls.

In this manner, a young man, admitted under a good tutor, in a good college, may employ his time, not only profitably to himself, but, we may add, from the variety of his studies, in the most amusing manner, during the period in general allotted to his academical life. Emulation of an honourable kind is excited by prizes and rewards in most of the colleges, and this emulation is not of the dangerous nature too often perceptible in inferior seminaries, as the first man in each year feels his inferiority to those a few years older than himself, and the pre-eminence over his own year in his own college may receive a most violent check in the collision with the rival heads of his own age in fifteen other colleges.

In the January term following the completion of his seven first terms, the young man, decorated with the title of Soph, enters a particular quarter of the mathematical schools, and is doomed to rise in turn, either to object to, or to answer the objections of his antagonist or opponent. They only who have felt the sensations on their first appearance on these occasions, when above them stands a moderator, and a body of masters of art, numerous or small according to the reputation of the disputants on the floor, they who have just distinguished themselves in the senate house, others of their own age eager to mark the character of each of their cotemporaries, the younger class, no less curious in the fate of the disputation, and associated with one or other of the disputants either by friendship or college-acquaintance—they alone who have got into these boxes can possibly feel or describe the sensations of a young man in this, which may be called his public *entrée* among men of talents. On the fate of this day depends his public estimation, at least for a time. The circle judge on him from the display of his powers; the moderator fixes a mark on him of honour or disgrace, and according to these marks each person is classed during the three first days of his examination in the senate-house.

The exercises in the schools are performed in the following manner. First, the moderator sends to a young man, in general the best of his own college, a message to bring him three questions on which he is to dispute at the end of a fortnight; and, having received four copies of them, he sends a copy to each of three men in the same year, selected at his option from the other colleges. The questions are in Latin,

Latin, as is also the disputation, and in a form generally of this kind :

Recte statuit Newtonus in nonâ sectione libri primi.

Aberratio stellarum fixarum a Bradleio observata ab eodem recte explicatur.

Status futurus non patet ex lumine naturæ.

In English :

The ninth section of Newton's first book is true.

The aberration of the fixed stars discovered by Bradley is accounted for by him on just principles.

A future state is not discoverable by the light of nature.

On the appointed day in the afternoon, the act, or the person who proposed these questions, takes his place in a box opposite that of the moderator's, and, having first read his questions, reads a thesis or essay in Latin, generally in defence of his last question. When this is concluded, and it seldom lasts more than a quarter of an hour, the moderator calls up the first opponent, or the first of the young men to whom he had sent the questions, into the box just under him. The opponent reads the questions, and then the first syllogism of his first argument against the first question. Here the conflict begins, the act denies, the opponent is prepared, he either reads his second syllogism, or shews the impropriety of the denial. The young men are left entirely to themselves, *nec Deus interfit nisi dignus vindice nodus*. Each syllogism may be battled, or the great battle may commence on the termination of the last syllogism, when the moderator either allows the act the merit of having answered the argument, or answers it himself, or leaves it unanswered, and orders the opponent to go to the next argument. In this manner eight arguments are produced, three against the first question, three against the second, and two against the third ; but sometimes this order is varied. When the dispute on the last argument is terminated, the moderator dismisses the opponent with a compliment according to his prowess, and calls up the second opponent, who in the same manner produces five arguments, two against the first question, two against the second, and one against the third ; and on his dismissal, the third opponent is called up, who produces only three arguments, one against each question. The disputation, which lasts usually about an hour and a half, being concluded, the moderator dismisses act and opponent with appropriate compliments.

The distinguished men of the year appear eight times in this manner in the schools, twice as acts, and six times as opponents, that is, twice in each character of opponent. One act, and three opponencies are kept before the summer, and one act and three opponencies in the term following the summer vacation. The *οἱ πολλοί*, the lazier part, have less to do, some of them not appearing more than once or twice, and of them occasionally on some a *Descendas* is inflicted, or an order to quit the box for stupidity, which, from the goodness of Providence to such beings, is heard by them with a due degree of calmness and resignation.

The questions produced admit of great variety. The first question is in general taken from the *Principia* of Newton, the second question from some other writer on mathematics and natural philosophy ; the third question is called the moral question, and in this question, Locke, Hume, Butler, Clarke, Hartley, Paley, &c. &c. are alternately attacked, or defended. As an instance of the moral question, we have given one which was proposed by a distinguished young man several years ago, and now a celebrated writer, as well as an eminent dignitary of the church. The head of his college heard of it, and addressed him in terms not very gentle on his negative question. The Soph had not resolution to maintain his rights, he gave up the offending particle, and subscribed to his new creed, as he afterwards did to the articles of the church ; because he could not afford, as he humourously used to say, to keep a conscience, he acceded to them as articles of peace.

From these disputations, the merits of the higher men are pretty well known, and the moderator's books determine their future places with a tolerable degree of precision. These books also are admirably kept, for there are two moderators for the two first terms, and two other moderators for the last term, so that the merit of each man is determined by the marks assigned to his name by four persons respectable for their talents and impartiality. According to these books the young men, generally above a hundred, are arranged in classes, the first consisting of four or five men, the second of seven or eight men, and so each class increasing in number as it is lower on the scale of merit. We have now brought them to the door nearly of the senate-house, but a little ceremony remains to be performed before they

they enter. It is too ludicrous to be passed over in silence, and is performed with the solemnity it merits. The young men have certain fees to pay the registry, and during the payment of the fees, and the bustle of coming in and going out of the room, and shaking of the hands, and talk, and fun, each young man subscribes in his turn the following declaration.

I. A. B. do declare that I am *bonâ fide* a member of the church of England as by law established.

Attempts have been made to get rid of this absurd custom, but the old dons stick to the stuff; they had signed it, and therefore every young man should sign it too. As to the value assigned to this declaration, you shall hear more when we come to speak of the moral character of this famous orthodox *bonâ fide* university.

ACADEMICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING, at occasional leisure hours, entertained myself by translating the following valuable observations on the *Principles of Policy of the Ancients* from the French of the ingenious and philosophic Citizen Bitaubé of the National Institute, so advantageously known to the literary world by his "*Joseph*," his translation of Homer, his "*Batarians*"*—I send you my translation, with a request that you may give it a place in your valuable repository.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. J. C.

Analysis of Aristotle's Principles respecting the first Elements of civil Societies.

Among the works of Aristotle, one of the most esteemed is his "*Politics*," or his Treatise on Government. Plato, a philosopher of refined feelings, and frequently led astray by a brilliant imagination, had embellished that subject with the charms of his eloquence: Aristotle, armed with a more severe logic, wrote partly with a view of refuting several opinions advanced by that author.

His parallels between the different governments which he had before his eyes, and his principles on the art of government, present a useful and curious subject of meditation to the politician and the man of letters, shed a light on the causes of the revolutions in those governments,

* Of this elegant and interesting epic an English translation has lately appeared, under the title of "*The Batarians, or Virtue and Valour crowned by Perseverance*."

and display the march and progress of the human mind in the institution of civil societies. In examining the opinions of various legislators, and surveying those states whose laws were held in esteem, he says that he proposes to himself to adopt what is good and reject what is bad, and that it was the defects which he had remarked in them, not the ostentation of superior wisdom, that had induced him to write. What a spectator was Aristotle! the most universal and profound scholar of his age. In general, universality of science excludes depth of knowledge: but Aristotle was one of the favoured few in whom both those qualifications were united. If, according to the common opinion, he described the generality of the republics of his age, time has deprived us of a considerable portion of his work. In what yet remains of it, we have several of his observations on the subject, and particularly, in the second book of his "*Politics*," those on Crete, on Sparta, on Carthage, and on Athens. What he says of these republics is very concise. Those short pictures, however, are extremely valuable, even if we were to consider them only as the fragments of monuments worthy of attention.

In modern writers we discover several of the ideas contained in that work: for sound reason is common to every æra of the world; and the productions of the ancients are as it were a great mine from which treasures have incessantly been drawn. The diversity of circumstances, and the more advanced state of human knowledge, may lead to a conclusion that Aristotle's principles are not applicable to our modern governments. Some of those principles, however, are admitted by all legislators, because they are derived from the nature of man. Civil constitutions are, no doubt, different from each other, but not in every respect: and we shall have occasion to show that their dissimilarities are sometimes nothing more than modifications, though imperfect, of the same regimen. Several principles of the ancient philosophers draw their source from the origin of social institutions, and have to it a reference more or less direct. In Aristotle's treatise certain errors are discoverable: for the greatest genius is not wholly exempt from the imperfections incident to the productions of man.

Besides, like all the other sciences, that of politics, whose object is so complicated, is slow in its advances to perfection, and requires the aid of experience: it meets, in certain respects, more numerous obstacles.

obstacles. It would seem that an interest, equally powerful as general, ought to accelerate its progress: but the other sciences have leisure to collect their materials before they build their theories; whereas it is frequently compelled to act, while the society expects laws. When once these are established, it is not always easy to reform them: it frequently happens that circumstances oppose the reformation, and it becomes necessary to wait till time shall present a more favourable conjuncture. During this species of stagnation, generations succeed to generations. If, in those intervals, there appear a few philosophers who think and write, sometimes their ideas are long considered only as fine but impracticable theories: and where is the reader who needs to be told to how many shackles, and even persecutions, such men have been exposed in every age? Their most glorious triumph is to overcome those obstacles, and to strike every mind with the brilliant light of truth. Of most of the other sciences the sole object is to illumine the understanding; whereas the political art, acting as mediatres between jarring personal interests, has to regulate the passions, and particularly one of the strongest and most dangerous to which man is subject—the lust of domineering—a passion, which, at a moment when it seems completely subdued, re-appears under a different form, and, alternately bold and crafty, turns to its own ambitious purposes those very laws which were framed for its coercion. Finally, whether through the defect of information, or through habit and want of activity, it often happens that a people, satisfied with the advances which they have already made in legislation, do not employ even the most natural and suitable means for its further improvement. If their own legislative system either is or appears to be superior to that of other nations, they sometimes conceive for it an esteem which degenerates into pride: to dispel their illusion, a ray of new light must burst in upon them from some other nation, that can place before their eyes the example of reforms effected with evident success, which they had themselves either not thought of, or deemed impracticable. Thus, in very slow progression, nations mutually instruct each other: thus the political science, to attain that degree of perfection of which it is susceptible, should be cultivated in every state, and seemingly ought, in a manner, to be the joint work of the entire human race.

The treatise of Aristotle is the most im-

portant that has remained to us on that subject, from ancient times. The idea has occurred to me, that an analysis of several of his fundamental principles, accompanied by observations on those principles and on the policy of the ancients, might perhaps not be deemed a useless aid in the study of a work which unites the conciseness of a legislator with the profundity of a philosopher. Notwithstanding the opinion entertained by the author of the "*Travels of Anarcharis*," I am disposed to believe that the production in question has come down to us, if not entire, at least in an order which is, in general, tolerably methodic. That learned man, without confining himself to the regular track of the Greek writer, has given a picture of the treatise somewhat in the manner of that painter who, wishing to represent a beautiful woman, selected the most beautiful features which nature had distributed to different females, and combined them on his canvas. I had my doubts whether, after his performance, my undertaking, which besides was less extensive with respect to the totality, was likely to prove useful: but he encouraged me to pursue it. My plan is different from his: he introduces, as speaker, a philosophic traveler to whom he has been able to impart the gift of eloquence; whereas I shall present some features of Aristotle himself. The advantage of my plan is that it will enable me to analyse his principles more at large, to follow the train of connexion between them, and to present his own method.

I shall conclude these preliminary remarks by observing that the ideas which Aristotle holds forth are sometimes nothing more than objections, although he has not always made that circumstance sufficiently known: but, from an attentive perusal of the context, we discover that he replies to them. Educated in the Socratic school, that philosopher appears to have been unable, in several of his writings, entirely to discard the form of dialogue, although he did not overtly admit it. His contemporaries, acquainted with the subjects treated in that school, were capable of comprehending his meaning from the slightest hint. Besides, his written works were theses which he developed in his oral discourses; for the ancient philosophers united, in a certain degree, the speculative and the active life in their conversations, which were devoted to philosophic researches: we behold an attractive picture of them in the writings of Plato, in reading which, we fancy ourselves actually present

present at those conferences, and engaged in conversation with Socrates. To supply the developments which have not been given to us, we must study Aristotle's definitions, the principles which he frequently brings back to our view, and his conclusions.

In his first book, Aristotle goes back to the elements of civil societies. His principal object is government; and he bestows only a glance on the origin of societies.

Analysis of the first Book.

A political society is a partnership established with a view to some advantage; for, what is considered as such, is the object of men's actions, and, more especially, of that most excellent of societies which comprehends all the subordinate associations. Its first elements are those without which it cannot exist, and which nature has destined to be united—man and woman. A second association results from those natural causes in consequence of which there are some beings who command, and others who obey. The society instituted by nature forms first a family; that of several families forms a village composed of the descendants of one family, who are, as it were, a colony from it.

This explains why political societies were originally governed by kings, and why several states are still so governed: those states grew from the union of political societies which were subject to the monarchic government. Here also we discover the origin of the universal opinion that the monarchic government is established among the gods: 'tis because that form at first prevailed throughout the whole world. Men think themselves created after the likeness of the gods; and therefore suppose that they have a great conformity to them in their mode of life.

From the intimate union of several villages rises a commonwealth, which is able to supply its own wants, and whence results the completion of the happiness of society. Is it the work of nature? Yes, if the subordinate associations are so: more perfect than they, it is the end to which they all aim.

Naturally tending to such association, man is the most sociable of animals; as is evident particularly from the gift of speech, with which he has been endowed by Nature, who never does any thing in vain. Other animals express by inarticulate sounds the sensations of pleasure and pain: men make known by speech what is useful to them or hurtful, what is just or unjust; and it is principally from the mu-

tual participation of each other's sentiments respecting justice and injustice, that the foundations are formed, on which rest a family, a commonwealth.

To feel no need of society, one must be either a savage beast or a god. The man who delights in discord has been described by Homer as "a stranger to law or tribe or family"—a description which suits an isolated being, more savage than the birds of prey. Nature prompts men to associate with each other; and the first individual who founded a civil society was the author of the greatest blessings. Man, in his state of perfection, is the best of animals; destitute of laws, he is the worst, if armed injustice be the most mischievous of evils:—and nature has armed him with strength and intellect, which he may pervert to the worst of purposes.

In the domestic government, we find three distinct powers, that of the husband, that of the father, and that of the master.

Subsistence being requisite for the family, the means of procuring it constitute the domestic œconomy. Every art has its instruments, animate or inanimate: the slave is one of the instruments of the œconomic art. What is more excellent governs that which is inferior in excellence, as man commands the brute beast. In every action performed by men in a body, command is exercised, and obedience paid, with a view to the common advantage; even in beings inanimate, there exists a power which maintains their harmony. The slave is he who is nothing of himself, who by nature is not his own master, but the property of another. Those who are as far inferior to others as the body is to the soul, are slaves by nature, and it is advantageous to them to be governed.

There are two species of servitude, the one natural, the other an effect of that law or convention by which captives in war become the property of the conqueror. Is the slave capable of virtue? Although many people absolutely declare for the negative, he can attain a certain mediocrity in virtue, just sufficient to prevent him from abandoning his labors through intemperance or timidity.

The masterly or despotic government and the civil government are not, as some persons imagine, of the same nature: the former is calculated for slaves, the latter for freemen. The domestic government is that of a single individual; the civil government is established over men who are equal and free.

The choice of food, and the various ways

ways of procuring it, create a great difference between animals as to their mode of life, and cause them to associate in numerous bodies or to live solitary. The same is the case with men.

Some of them—and these are the least employed—are pastoral tribes: they quietly enjoy the food with which they are easily supplied by tame animals: as their herds are obliged to move from one place to another for the sake of finding good pasturage, they are necessitated to follow them, and thus may be said to cultivate a sort of living farm.—Others, according to the situation which they occupy, derive their support from the fishery, the chase, fruits, or plunder.

Nature takes care of all animals from the moment of their birth: the viviparous species have the milk of their dams, the oviparous come into the world accompanied by their food. She bestows equal attention on them when they are formed.

The acquisition of wealth is seen to take place in the domestic association, of which the œconomic art is a branch.

The articles necessary for the support and comfort of life are circumscribed by narrow limits; and those are the real riches. There is another mode of acquiring them. An exchange of productions may be made. Whoever in that manner barter a pair of shoes, does not, in the strictness of the term, use them according to their original destination.

At first all things were enjoyed in common; nor did exchanges take place until, on the increase of the society, the families separated, and the different productions of nature lay in unequal proportions in the hands of their possessors. The supply of their wants was the limit of their exchanges; whence we see that commerce, which has for its object the accumulation of wealth, is the work of art.

The practice of exchanges introduced in time the use of a metal, as a representative sign of wealth: the reason for having recourse to it may have been the distance of places, as the articles of greatest utility are not always those of most easy conveyance. Estimated at first by weight, the metal afterward received an impression to save that trouble.

This institution increased the means of acquisition, and facilitated commerce: but a circumstance which shows that metal constitutes only a fictitious wealth, is that public opinion can strip it of the whole or the chief part of its value, and that, like Midas in the fable, a man may abound with gold, and yet be destitute of food.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 70.

Money, the element and instrument of commerce, has become its end. Domestic œconomy is a source of real riches: but they have certain bounds. It were to be desired that limits could equally be assigned to the accumulation of money: but those persons who acquire some of it feel a boundless thirst for more. The œconomist seeks opulence in the possession of necessities, the merchant in the increase of his treasure. Thus avidity, which has no limits, pursues an object equally unlimited—money.

This abuse may creep into the state of the œconomist, lying near to that of the merchant: the œconomist then thinks rather of barely living than of living well. The natural riches are the fruits of the earth, and animals—riches, which may be employed either for the sole advantage of his family, or for the acquisition and accumulation of gold. Without absolutely proscribing that acquisition, which has not its origin in nature and is only a human institution, we condemn its abuses. A still farther deviation from nature is the practice of usury, in which money itself, instead of the article that it was instituted to represent, is the object of traffic.

There are occasions in which policy may employ monopoly for the sake of enlarging the commerce of a state. The story of Thales, who enriched himself by that mean, is well known. Foreseeing that the year would be fertile of olives, he secured for himself beforehand a command of the crop; and, in the fortune thus acquired by his observant sagacity, he exhibited to the haughty possessors of riches the only apology for philosophy which they were capable of understanding. There was in Sicily a man who doubled his wealth by engrossing all the iron that he could find. Dionysius desired him to take away his gold, and banished him.

The meanest arts are those which impair the form or strength of the body; the most servile, those in which corporal strength is the principal requisite; the least liberal, those which require little industry; the most excellent, those over which chance has the least control.

There moreover exists in the family the power of the husband and of the father. The former is founded on the superiority commonly possessed by the husband, as the paternal power is founded on that of reason and age.

The power of the husband is limited, as the women constitute a moiety of the class of free persons. The children are the scions destined to bloom in the suc-

R

ceeding

ceeding generation: the fathers exercise over them a monarchic power, but not despotie.

It becomes a man to employ greater attention in rendering his family virtuous than in seeking the possession of riches, which are inanimate objects. A wife is weak, a child imperfect, a slave void of deliberation. A building requires the direction of an architect: the direction here required is that of reason. Although Plato makes no difference between the virtues of the man and those of the woman, they are nevertheless different, since the functions of both cannot be the same.

In order that the commonwealth be virtuous, the families of which it is composed must be so, and order must reign in it: hence the necessity of a good education.

(To be continued in some of our future Numbers.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT Thomson is indebted to the *Georgics* of Virgil, is generally admitted; but I believe his particular obligations have not been pointed out. I shall select a few from his signs or prognostics of the weather, in his *Winter*:

Seen thro' the turbid fluctuating air,
The stars obtuse emit a shivered ray;
Or frequent seem to shoot athwart the gloom,
And long behind them trail the whitening blaze.

Sæpe etiam stellas, vento impendente, videbis
Præcipites cælo labi; noctisque per umbram

Flammarum longos a tergo albescere tractus.
GEORG. I. l. 365—367.

Snatch'd in short eddies, plays the wither'd leaf;
And on the flood the dancing feather floats.

Sæpe levem paleam et frondes volitare caducas,

Aut summa nantes in aqua colludere plumas.
IBID. l. 368, 369.

With broadened nostrils to the sky up-turn'd,
The conscious heifer snuffs the stormy gale.

Bucula cælum
Suspiciens, patulis captavit naribus auras.
IBID. l. 375, 376.

Even as the matron, at her nightly task,
With pensive labour draws the flaxen thread,
The wasted taper, and the crackling flame,
Foretell the blast.

Nec nocturna quidem carpentes pensa puellæ
Nescivêre hyemem: testa cum ardente vident

Scintillare oleum, et putres concrefcere fungos.
IBID. l. 390—392.

Ocean, unequal prest, with broken tide
And blind commotion heaves; while from the shore,

Eat into caverns by the restless wave,
And forest-rustling mountain.

Continuo ventis surgentibus aut freta ponti
Incipiunt agitata tumescere, et aridus altis
Montibus audiri fragor.

IBID. l. 355—358.

The voice
That, solemn sounding, bids the world prepare,
is awful, and infinitely superior to

Resonantia longe
Littora misceri, et nemorum increbescere murmur,

which probably suggested the idea.

The cormorant on high
Wheels from the deep, and screams along the land.

Loud shrieks the heron.

Cum medio celeres revolant ex æquore mergi,
Clamoremque ferunt ad littora; cumque marinæ

In sicco ludunt fulicæ: notasque paludes
Deferit, atque altam supra volat ardea nubem.
IBID. l. 360—364.

I could proceed, but I presume the instances which I have adduced will be sufficient to direct the notice of a future commentator on *The Seasons* to the source whence Thomson drew some of the most admired beauties in that delightful poem. His dramatic obligations to an Italian writer have been pointed out in a recent publication*.

As the successful labours of the Abbé de Lille have turned the public attention to rural poetry, I trust we shall shortly see a good version of Alamanni's fine poem, entitled *Della Coltivazione*; and I hope the Apiarian Society of this city will introduce to the public, under their auspices, the shamefully neglected poem of *Le Api*, by Giovanni Rucellai. As a specimen of this beautiful poem is given in the *Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy*, p. 44†. it

* *Hist. Memoir on Ital. Trag.* (printed by Harding, Pall-Mall), *Append. No. I.*

† Mr. Walker mentions only two editions of the *Api*. There was a third by Zatta, in the *Parnaso Italiano*; but that of Ven. 1751, is the most valuable, or, at least, the most satisfactory, as it is enriched with notes. It is therefore the edition which I would recommend to a translator.

was presumed that the author of that work meditated a translation of the whole; but I am well assured that Mr. Walker has no such intention: he is at present totally occupied by the Italian drama.

I remain, Sir,

Your's, &c.

Exeter,

Nov. 1, 1800.

X.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION through several PARTS of ENGLAND and WALES, during the SUMMER of 1797.

(Continued from Vol. IX. p. 231.)

FROM Winterton Stoke, our road conducted us to the neighbourhood of an ancient camp of considerable extent. The form of it is square, with rounded corners; and the mounds and double foss remain tolerably entire. As we could associate it in our minds with no historical records, and were neither of us any adepts in the art military, it furnished us but little delight, and we passed on to the obscure village of

Deptford Batch. In point of situation it was somewhat inviting at this season. A little stream spread fertility through the surrounding meadows, from which the jolly rustics were mowing one of the finest crops of hay I ever beheld. All was fertility; and the reader need not be informed of the gaiety that this occupation diffuses over the pastoral scene. The principal farms, we were informed, consisted of about five hundred acres. The wages from seven to eight shillings per week. This inadequate reward of labour, together with the information we obtained upon the subject of *spinning*, convinced us that, notwithstanding the temporary cheerfulness diffused "by the tann'd haycock on the mead," the condition of the inhabitants was, as in other places, on the decline. Formerly there used to be much employment of this description—the wheel might be heard whirling its cheerful round beneath every roof, or seen at every cottage-door. But Deptford Batch had felt of late years, like every other village, the consequences of that manufacturing prosperity, that progressive wealth and ingenuity which throws the whole family of the poor cottager, with all the weight of their necessities, on his individual exertions. If we would appreciate with justice the advantages of extensive commerce, we must not only turn our eyes upon the palaces of the merchant, but inspect also the cottages of the peasant.

The clack of a corn-mill welcomed us into *Willy*, which lies upon the fertile

banks of the river of that name, over which it has a bridge that we crossed, but not without pausing awhile to mark the silent lapse of the stream, and admire the luxuriance that smiled around us. The village is large, and, to outward appearance at least, comparatively comfortable. It is mostly built of stone, and the generality of the cottages have a bit of garden. A swarm of children "rushing out of school" informed us that we were in a neighbourhood of some population; and the range of villages scattered along the valley, that opens in long perspective to the right, agreeably confirmed the impression. The hour was favourable to the emotions these objects were calculated to inspire—it approximated towards evening—the light was softened, and the shadows were lengthening: circumstances that cherish a pensive serenity, and pre-dispose the heart to the social sympathies of our nature. We contrasted with pleasure the living scene before us to the inhospitable wastes over which we had pursued our way. Most of the farms about this village are large, though there are also some smaller ones of one hundred, of seventy, and of sixty acres. There was but one cottager, we found, in the neighbourhood that kept a cow, and he happened to be the owner of a bit of land on which he kept it; the commonage, or, as the people in these parts call it, "the cow-land" being all destroyed.

The greatest curiosity we met with in this village was a human being who had the social spirit of communication in him: and this, in the country we were now travelling, was a curiosity indeed: for nothing could surpass the jealous caution with which our inquiries seemed to be answered or evaded by almost every being with whom we attempted to enter into conversation. The rencounter with this sociable *house painter* (for such was his profession) was, therefore, so much the more acceptable, and particularly as he appeared to be a man of considerable shrewdness and intelligence. From him I learned that at *Baverstock*, in the parish of *Burford*, in this same county, there are about twenty cottages. About seventy or eighty years ago, when all the lands in that parish were divided into small or moderate farms, there was but one of these cottages that had not a bit of land attached to it; almost every cottager then kept a cow, and some of them two: at which time such was the flourishing state of the parish, that the inhabitants found it expedient to solicit the old man who lived in the only cot-

tage that had neither cow nor land, to accept occasional contributions, that they might avoid being rateable to the adjoining parish. But mark the difference—The farms, and even the parsonage estate, are now all monopolized by one man; there is not a single cottager who has either a cow or a bit of land in the village, and the parish is oppressed with a heavy poor's rate.

Having collected what little information we could in the village of Willy, we pursued our way in a direction almost due south, up the hill before us. From hence we commanded a pleasing view of the valley and scattered villages before described.

The general face of the country now became at once more hilly and more fertile. Large flocks of sheep animated the downs, and bleated along the plain below; and, after we had proceeded some few miles, coppices became frequent, not only upon the sides, but even the tops, of the hills: but not a house was to be seen all the way, till we came in sight of

Fonthill. The noble appearance of this mansion, its grounds, and surrounding plantations, as viewed from the bleak and sterile downs, made a very forcible impression upon us. It was a palace and an Arcadia, rising by enchantment amidst the dreary waste, and we promised ourselves a spectacle of united taste and splendour.

Two tracks, marked both by wheels and footsteps, across the greenward, branched off from the road, and seemed to point towards this celebrated residence of the most opulent of British subjects. But these we declined, from the supposition that the high road would conduct us to it by a more circuitous perhaps, but probably a more favourable, approach. But we soon found that we were mistaken in our calculations, and were deviating considerably from our way. Some work-people in a hay-field, to whom we now turned aside, corrected our mistake, and a small foot-path led us to the village, the pleasant approach to which is through a short winding path of fine trees.

The cottages of this populous but scattered village are mostly of stone, the roofs being thatched, and exhibit an appearance of some comfort, in comparison with others that we had seen. The inhabitants, however, appeared to be immersed in the most stupid ignorance, and scarcely competent either to the answering or the comprehending of the most simple question. All the information of any sort

or description we were able to collect from them was, that in our route from Amesbury hither we had pursued altogether the wrong road.

We had no sooner entered the park than we were struck with the vast extent, the majesty, the beauty, the taste of the surrounding grounds and plantations. Every thing is in a style of greatness, and corresponding elegance; and, fastidious as I confess myself to be upon the subject of ornamental pieces of water, &c. I could not refuse my admiration to that which spread its sinuous course before us. It was not a little smirked-up pond, surrounded with meretricious ornaments, and nick-named a lak; nor a petty canal pounded up with dams and grotto work, with a clump of trees at one end, and a bridge at the other to conceal its terminations. It is the river Nadder itself that is conducted through these grounds; and though naturally but a petty stream, its bed, through the coarse grounds (as far at least as we traced them) is so spread and deepened, and its sinuous windings preserved in a style of such irregular simplicity, that it assumes, in some degree, the character of a considerable river. In short, it has breadth and continuity, and art has worked upon so large a scale, that, notwithstanding the appearances of neatness, and consequent tameness, about the margin of the stream, one is almost disposed to consider it as the mere work of nature. The great number of majestic swans that singly, and in groups, curve their long necks, and spread their ruffled plumage before the breeze, enhance the beauty of this fine piece of water.

When our attention was sufficiently released from the contemplation of these objects, to consider whither we were going, we perceived that we were on the wrong side of the river to arrive at the house; and after in vain endeavouring to obtain any intelligible direction or information from a blundering clown who happened to come up to us, we turned back to the village in quest of lodgings, meaning to suspend our further observation till the morning. At the King's Arms, however (the first house in this village we should have come to, if we had come by the right road), no bed was to be had; but we were informed that there was another inn (the Beckford Arms) at the other end of the grounds, in the way to Wardour Castle.

We now entered the superb pleasure-grounds, through a magnificent arch of stone that separates the two wings of the porter's

porter's lodge, and were as much struck with the grandeur and elegance of the house as we had been with the water and the plantations.

When we had passed to the other extremity of the road, through the grounds of Fonthill, we soon found that the Beckford Arms was not an inn for foot-travellers. The landlady, indeed, would have condescended to have dressed us some supper, and to have furnished us a bed; but there was a sort of contemptuous arrogance in her manner, that seemed so strongly to express the sense she had of the obligation she should confer; that, finding that the man who shewed the walks and plantations (which were our principal object) was ill of the small-pox, and that the house (whose golden trees and splendid decorations excited only a secondary curiosity) could not be seen till eleven or twelve o'clock the ensuing day, we yielded to the impression of disgust our reception was calculated to inspire, and, declining the important favour, proceeded onwards as far as

Tisbury. Here we arrived at about 9 o'clock; and, taking up our quarters at a more humble, but very comfortable, inn, were sumptuously regaled with ham, and eggs and salad, and gooseberry pies, and good wholesome ale;—blessing ourselves that we had escaped the insolent extortion of the Beckford Arms.

Tisbury is a very large parish, seven miles long, and three or four broad, and, if our landlord was accurate in his information, contains upwards of 2000 inhabitants, and was burthened with a poor's rate of upwards of 2000*l.* a year. The price of labour seven shillings per week. Those labourers who had large families had, however, during the high-price of grain, and till the commencement of the hay-harvest, an additional allowance from the parish. The farms are mostly small. There are several at thirty, forty, fifty, and from thence to one hundred pounds a year; though there were some as high as 5 or 6 hundred pounds. There are several bits of land or cottage-farms let at twenty, ten, and even seven pounds per year. Information of this sort being part of the object of our ramble, we were somewhat lucky in the choice of our inn; for our host, who was tolerably frank and communicative, was tything-man of the whole district, and could therefore answer our questions with some degree of confidence.

The village itself is long and strag-

gling. The cottages are of stone, and the roofs are thatched.

Wednesday the 5th of July. Our first care in the morning was to visit the church, which is tolerably spacious, is regular in its form both within and without, almost entirely uniform in the character of the workmanship, &c. which is in the simplest and best style of the Norman-Gothic architecture. The carvings and decorations within bear a strong resemblance to those that support the roof at Westminster Hall; and, perhaps, if I were writing only for antiquaries, it might not be unentertaining to transcribe all the notes that I made upon the spot relative to this pious edifice. In the church-yard is an immense hollow yew-tree, ten or twelve yards in circumference, from the roots of which, near the centre, eight young stems have sprung up, twisted themselves together in a curious form, and, at about the height of two yards, struck into the centre of the principal remaining branch of the parent tree, the hollow of which they almost entirely fill up. The bone-house contains an incredible number of skulls and thigh-bones.

The face of the country from Tisbury to Bangor is very hilly, but fertile and well watered, and, aided by the general sprinkling of cottages both on the hills and in the vallies, presents a scene both rich and beautiful.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE "Anecdote of a CAT," given in your last Number, reminds me of another, which I am able to communicate from personal knowledge, and which tends to confirm the idea respecting the sensibility of that animal, as greater than is generally apprehended. Upwards of a year ago, a very young female cat in my house brought forth only one kitten, which quickly died. At this she discovered great uneasiness, and went upstairs to the cook, who had been fond of her, and who at that time was indisposed, seeming to want her to come down. As soon as the servant resumed her place in the kitchen, the cat appeared to welcome her, and brought out her dead kitten, laying it down before her, as if to excite her sympathy. Soon after it had been thrown away, it happened that a hen which had been sitting began to hatch, and the same servant brought away a chicken, and placed

placed it in a basket near the fire. The young cat heard it chirp, and attempted to take it out of the basket, which the servant, supposing she wanted to kill and eat it, prevented. Soon afterwards, however, the creature accomplished her purpose; but, instead of hurting it, she carried it to her own bed, where she cherished it as if it had been a kitten. Quickly after, another chicken was brought into the house, and placed as the former had been. The cat presently took that also to her nest, and treated them both as if they were her own offspring. Her attachment to them was so strong, that she would not leave them, even when the basket was repeatedly removed into a distant room, to exhibit this great curiosity to persons who wished to see it. Upon the removal of the chickens, the poor animal appeared disconsolate, and in a short time she actually died.

Now I have my pen in my hand, I beg leave to mention another fact, in proof of what one of your Correspondents some months ago denied, but others affirmed, respecting *earwigs*. I knew a servant-maid, who was supposed to have one of these insects in her ear. The sensation was painful in the extreme, and long continued. At length the cause was plainly discovered, by the appearance of young earwigs, which had bred in the ear. Of the particulars I could produce many creditable witnesses.

I am, Sir,

Jan. 7, 1801. Your's, &c. P.H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

INDIAN CORN, OR MAIZE, is considered by the aboriginal inhabitants of North America as superior to all other grain for the use of man: nor do the Europeans on the eastern coasts of that extensive continent hold this species of grain in much less estimation. By the former, notwithstanding their knowledge of wheat and other grain, it continues to be used almost exclusively: and in those States, the soil of which is best adapted to its cultivation, it is very generally used by the latter as the principal bread-corn of the yeomanry and peasantry, and contributes very largely to the sustenance and comfort of their inhabitants of all ranks, in the great variety of preparations of which it is peculiarly susceptible; and indeed its nutritious and wholesome qualities entitle it to a preference with many in whom the consideration of price (being

generally less than half that of wheat) is no object. But in the composition of fermented *bread*, it is difficult to make it so light as that composed wholly of wheaten flour, and therefore in *this form* it is not much used in the Middle States; but it is very common in those, where the latter is ever so abundant, to add one-fourth part of Indian corn flour, in order to give moisture to the bread. For this purpose, the Indian *meal* (as it is commonly called) is separately prepared, by gradually throwing it into boiling water with one hand, the other being employed in stirring it briskly with a flatted stick, until the mass is reduced to a regular consistence; it is then suffered to boil or simmer about half an hour, and, when cool, it is kneaded into the proper proportion of wheaten flour, with *yeast*, &c. as in the common way of making bread; which is also adopted when the Indian meal is used by itself. In this unmixed state, it is also much used *without yeast*, being kneaded only with salt and water; and when baked on a hoe, griddle, or in a common iron-pot, forms those called *hoe-cakes*, &c. which are often made and eaten within a very short time. In making *mush* or *samp*, the meal is managed in the same way as when intended to be mixed with wheaten flour for bread, excepting that, instead of half an hour, it is continued over the fire simmering for one, two, or even three hours—the time being determined by its consistence or fluidity; as, if very thin, the pot often is suffered to remain over the fire much longer. This preparation is eaten with milk, treacle, or butter. Another of the luxuries furnished by this noble grain, is called *hominy*, which is the term applied to various modes of preparing the grain when not reduced to flour or meal; when whole, it is beaten about in a large mortar, in order to detach the *hard thin skin* which envelopes the grain; when this is sifted off, the remainder is reduced, by gradual and long boiling, to a soft pulp: in this state it is reserved in earthen vessels, and prepared for the table, either by re-boiling it with milk, frying, &c. The affluent are curious in the selection of Indian corn for this and other domestic purposes; but a very common practice is to soak a quantity, say half a bushel, of the grain about an hour in water, and then, inclosed in a large sack, to beat it until the *thin skin* falls off, when, being sifted, it is run through a mill so coarsely set as only to *break the grain*, and prepare it for the gradual boiling to a pulp before mentioned—that being called *great*, and this *small*,

small, hominy. In both instances it is laid by for occasional use, as it will keep several days in *cool weather*; nor need the *must*, before described, be all used when fresh made; as, set by in pans, and cut into slices, the frying-pan easily prepares another very palatable repast in a different form. For puddings, boiled or baked, the *flour* of Indian corn forms a variety no less acceptable to the generality of English palates. For the food of horses, cattle, swine, poultry, &c. no article stands higher in the opinion of the North Americans than Indian corn. An English gentleman who settled in Pennsylvania, used frequently to declare, that in its nutritive qualities it was exceeded by no grain whatever; and that if he returned to England, he should not fear to make a fortune by introducing the use of it. That it has not been introduced, and that the inhabitants of Britain yet remain so generally ignorant of the advantages which would result from a better acquaintance with it, may be worthy of future enquiry. The little knowledge of it hitherto obtained has been under circumstances very unfavourable to its reputation. But little has been lately imported from America; and of the few cargoes which have occasionally been landed, much arrived in a damaged state, from the *mustiness* acquired by being shipped *in bulk*, and the length of the voyage. If previously *kiln-dried*, and sent over with the precautions usual in the transport of grain of superior price, we might expect to receive it in good order. The flour made of it, and which, after being well kiln-dried, has been shipped in *casks*, has arrived in a good condition, although not in large quantities, which have authorized the character thus attempted of an article of food, no less wholesome and nutritious than palatable.

—D. W.

Jan. 23, 1801.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A DISSERTATION on the ANCIENT and MODERN COMMERCE of EGYPT, drawn from the latest AUTHORITIES, by L. LANGLES, Member of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE, &c. &c.*

THERE arrives every year at Grand Cairo, during the months of April, May, and June, rich caravans from the interior of Africa; they carry a considerable quantity of three species of gums, elephants teeth, tamarinds, parrots, ostrich feathers, gold dust, and lastly black

slaves; and in return they convey into their own country false pearls, coral, amber, glass-ware, broad-swords, cloths, and all kinds of cloathing, which are purposely made by the merchants of Cairo to suit the African taste.

By means of the pilgrims' great caravan, the commerce of Egypt extends by land as far as Medina and Mecca.

Every year, under the command of a Bey or Emyr of Cairo, decorated with the title of *Emyr el Hbâdjy*, a considerable number of Mahometans, the greater part having the title of *hbâdjy*, or pilgrims, repair to those two cities to trade, under pretext of devotion. Mussulmen of every sect and condition, speaking different languages, having different customs, and carrying with them very great capitals, also depart from Europe, Asia, and Africa, for the purpose of trading.

They should all arrive at Mecca at the same time, to visit the *Kâbab*, a very ancient temple, which was held in veneration by the Arabians before Mahomet. These devout pilgrims there make very advantageous exchanges, and find their interest in complying with the law of their prophet.

In the month of *Ramadhân*, viz. one month previous to the departure of the caravan from Cairo, begins the fair, vulgarly called *Maûlûd* (which signifies "The Birth of the Prophet.") Strangers, of whatsoever nation or religion they may be, repair thither to dispose of their merchandize. Meanwhile the pilgrims of the kingdoms of Morocco, Barbary, and Mahometan Africa, assemble at Grand Cairo, to be ready at the day appointed for departure: they provide every thing necessary for the long journey they are going to undertake, and take those articles which they deem most advantageous. At this fair European merchandize is the most required; and of coin the sequin of Venice is preferred. The pilgrims purchase them at the highest price, as it is the coin from which they derive the most profit. They are a matter of dispute with the jewellers, and the women are not less anxious to obtain them to ornament the head and bosom. But, while strangers thus dispose of their wares, and carry on a most advantageous commerce, the negligent *Copts* appear neither as merchants nor brokers, but merely porters or domestics.

The pilgrims having fulfilled the precept laid down by their prophet, and exchanged their merchandize for wares more precious and less weighty, the caravan returns to Grand Cairo. Here another fair begins, more sumptuous and rich than the

* From the Magazine Enclopédique.

the preceding; where strangers barter for new commodities, and part with those which they had not been able to sell at the departure of the caravan; for, before they return homeward, they easily agree for other merchandize which is saleable and sought after in their own country. It is thus that the commerce of Grand Cairo, capital of Egypt, extends by land as far as Mecca, in consequence of this yearly pilgrimage; and into the interior of Africa by the caravans of pilgrims. The Copts have no other profit than their miserable salaries as porters.

Let us now examine the maritime commerce of Egypt. Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, on the Mediterranean, and Suez on the Red Sea, may be with justice esteemed so many sources of riches to this country. From the several parts of the Ottoman empire, the kingdom of Morocco, the coasts of Barbary and Europe, every species of merchandize is landed from the Mediterranean at Alexandria and Damietta; and from this last-mentioned city they are spread throughout all Egypt; in the same manner those from Arabia Felix and the East Indies arrive by the Red Sea. The excellent situation of the capital, and the easy communication of this city and Alexandria with the several ports, render it the first of all commercial cities. Whilst the French, English, and other European nations that have establishments in the East Indies, are compelled, as it were, to make the circuit of the globe by the Cape of Good Hope to convey their cargoes, they come into the ports of Egypt by a branch of the sea: it is, therefore, not to be wondered at, that the Greeks, the Armenians, the Syrians, the Jews, and other nations, though compelled every year to pay considerable sums by oppression and extortions of every kind, should, notwithstanding, have suffered them; since the extortions are but a trivial disbursement when compared with the immense profits they realize. There are a thousand examples of strangers arriving at Cairo with a very trifling capital, who, though subject to this oppression, have become very rich merchants.

Thus all those riches, transported from the most distant climes, and united in one common centre, are afterwards spread throughout every quarter by the merchants, and exchanged with others, as interest dictates. Thus does coffee pass from *Mokhá* to *Djeddah*, from *Djeddah* to Suez, whence it is transported by the caravans to Grand Cairo; from thence by the ports of Alexandria or Damietta it enters into

the Mediterranean, and finally arrives at Venice, Rome, Paris, and elsewhere; and the glass-ware fabricated at *Murano* go by the same conveyance as far as *Mokhá*, and other parts of Arabia, where they serve for the dress and ornament of the women. It is incredible how great the consumption of European merchandize is in Egypt, as well for the use of the inhabitants of the country, as to send elsewhere.

Imports.*.—About 800 bales of cloth from Languedoc and Provence, the same quantity from England, Flanders, Germany, and Venice, arrive in Egypt every year; and it is chiefly in the month of *Ramadhán* that a great quantity of this article is disposed of, as every one is eager to purchase habiliments of new cloth for the solemnization of the feast of *Beirám*, which is the Mussulman's Easter. The annual caravan of pilgrimage, which sets out the 27th of the month *Chéouál*, alone requires from 60 to 80 bales of cloth from Languedoc, the major part of which is employed by the *Emyr-él Hbátjy*, chief of the caravan, in cloaths for presents to the Arabians in the territories through which they pass, and for the inhabitants of Mecca on his arrival there. This single branch of commerce is very profitable to the merchants of *Marseilles*.

Every year they require in Egypt 80 barrels of cochineal, and sometimes more; and in times of war between France and England, about 200 barrels pass through Egypt into India.

From Europe are annually exported into Egypt 400 bales of pepper, each bale containing 300 rothles (near 300 pounds.)

Europe furnishes Egypt with several kinds of drugs, as well for medicinal use, as for that of the kitchen.

The Europeans annually prepare for Egypt, upwards of 60 barrels of pewter, as many of wine, and a certain quantity of chests containing needles, scissars, knives, small looking-glasses, &c. &c.

There is also sent annually from Europe, and particularly Venice, a great quantity of glass-ware, such as beads, rings, &c. and from *Marseilles* as well as Venice more than a thousand bales of writing-paper, a great quantity of which goes to *Djeddah*, by the Red Sea. Lastly, Europe furnishes Egypt with lead, mercury, nails, and all sorts of metals, worked or plain.

In the second part of *Vansleb*, chapter

* See Niebuhr's *Voyage into Arabia*, vol. i. page 115. Amsterdam, 1776.

9th. *Of the present State of Egypt*, in speaking of the commerce of that country in his time, he says, "From Venice is exported into Egypt, among other things, a great quantity of small glass-ware, as beads, &c. writing-paper, which is pressed smooth in the country; different species of cutlery, as knives, looking-glasses, scissors, combs, needles, pins, whistles, &c. pitchers, dishes, &c. and when the vessels anchor at Zante, they carry wine from thence and dispose of it at Alexandria. A quantity of cloth from Leghorn is also carried there; China-ware from Genoa; but principally good pieces of *eight*, in silver, (in the place of which rix-dollars are at present substituted, bearing the impression of the Empress Maria Theresa) which purchase merchandize. From Messina is sent Syracuse wine, velvet, and other silk stuffs. With Holland and England there is no direct commerce, but it is carried on by Venice and Leghorn. From Marseilles are brought money, nuts, almonds, chestnuts, &c.; also cloth and paper." Such were the commodities imported in the time of Vansleb; since which period the commerce of Egypt has considerably increased, for it now draws every species of merchandize from the different states of Europe. From Portugal a great quantity of Lisbon gold and muslin.—From Spain, piasters, and small silver coins, which are there called *scout* (crowns), cochineal, Brasil wood, aquafortis, &c. for staining. The traffic of these two powers is carried on by France, and vessels from Leghorn. From Marseilles, besides the commodities already mentioned, is exported into Egypt, capillaire, which is consumed in great quantities, rosolis, sweetmeats, wine, oil, sealing-wax, sugar; and by contraband, coffee from Martinico and Saint Domingo; medicinal drugs, mixed and simple; brocaded stuffs from Lyons; and every luxurious commodity which French industry knows very well how to adapt to the customs of the country.

The English, besides cloths, send works of polished steel, and all sorts of iron wares, fire-arms, and gunpowder. The Dutch, besides cloths, export cheese and drugs. Leghorn sends fattins, mourning-cloaks, and Genoa velvets, besides various other manufactures of the country. Swedish and Russian iron is most sought after in Egypt, where a great quantity is consumed. From the states of the Empire is exported the Stirian and Carinthian iron, crystals from Bohemia; wood and china

from Vienna, as well as cloths, and various articles of the manufactures of the country, and moreover many rix-dollars. Venice, besides its articles of trade, likewise exports panes of glass, crystals, and of every thing which comes from the celebrated furnace of Murano, as gold CANTARIN, which is much used, and is transported to Djeddah; spikenard, called Celtic, which the Egyptians use in their baths and perfumes; but this article is the production of Germany. Venice likewise sends wood and planks.

By this it is obvious that all Europe is actually in commerce with Egypt; but the French and Venetians surpass every other nation, as their merchandize is most in repute. Were I to write on the commerce of the interior of Egypt with the capital, and that of every part of the Ottoman empire, and of all those countries where the Mahometan religion is received as well as in Egypt, I should extend my work to a volume. Vansleb, at page 102 of the work already quoted, there gives a succinct account.

"From Tunis, in Barbary," says this author, "is exported into Egypt oil, great cakes of brimstone, wash-balls, and red bonnets, in needle-work.

"Cyprus sends good wine, principally in Lent, different kinds of salt provisions, and good cheese; there are also sometimes brought the wines of Rhodes, when the vessels named *saïques*, from Constantinople, anchor at this city.

"Constantinople furnishes wood, and various works formed of that commodity, as mallets, spoons, &c. different species of bronze and copper vases, such as plates, tea-cups, coffee-pots; white slaves, fine tapestry, Russian cloaks, tobacco, pipes, and dried meats.

"The island of Chio in the Archipelago sends a quantity of fustian and satin.

"Damascus, the very best *kohl* that can be found (it is a species of black powder good for strengthening the sight) also *ber-vagie* (a striped cloth of silk and cotton) and good iron."

The *Qafylah* (caravan) of Four transports ostrich feathers, tamarinds, ivory, gum, and black slaves.

The *Qafylah* of Donkalab and of Sennaar carries black slaves, gum, musk, tobacco, monkeys and parrots.

That of El-ouâhh (a country of Upper Egypt, *l'Oasis*) carries excellent raisins, dried dates, and wine of the country, &c.

The caravan of *Feyoum* (which is likewise

wife in Upper Egypt) transports very fine mats, called *Hbassir* in Arabic, for the ornamenting of rooms.

We have till now mentioned those articles which arrive at Grand Cairo from the Mediterranean, and on land from the interior of Africa; but those which come from the Red Sea to Suez, are of greater worth and much more esteemed.

The magnificent Persian stuffs, the productions of Arabia, the linens, and the produce of the East Indies and of China, are partly brought by pilgrims who return from Mecca to the port and city of Djeddah, and partly by Indian vessels, and sometimes by English and French ships that touch at this city. This merchandize is there unloaded, and then put on board other vessels, which carry it to the port of Suez, distant from Cairo about two days sail. Twenty-five thousand bales of coffee, every species of drugs from India, senna, myrrh, and three thousand bales of incense are annually brought to Suez by this conveyance, and are thence carried to Cairo by the caravan, as well as China-ware, pearls, muslins, and camblots, &c.

Vansleb, in the work before mentioned, says, that in his time, "At Suez, a port of the Red Sea, in Egypt, arrives the most precious merchandize from India, which is purchased at the pilgrimage of Mecca, and sent to Cairo by the before-mentioned sea, consisting of coffee, bervagies, that is to say, striped cloths of divers colours, several other kinds of dimities, grocery, incense, and porcelain."

Exports.—What has already been said suffices to give an idea of the merchandize received by Egypt, that is to say, by its passive commerce. Let us now give a glance at its active commerce.

The articles of trade which arrive in Europe by the way of Alexandria and Damietta, are as follow: flax, spun cotton, printed cottons, muslins, Indian camblots, dimities (a kind of cotton cloth), all linens, and cottons of different qualities. The exportation of all kinds of grain, roots and seeds, wherewith the country abounds, is prohibited, notwithstanding great cargoes of rice and linseed are shipped for Europe. These two ports also afford coffee, assafoetida, senna, cassia fistula, sugar called *mascabade coccoli*, from the East, sal-ammomiac, the black vomica nut, tamarinds, four sorts of gums, incense, myrrh, aloes, spikenard, asferi, vulgarly called safranon (*carthamus tinctorius*, LIN.), dates, ostrich-feathers, balm

of Mecca, cola quintida, buffaloes, bulls' and cows' hides.

The commodities coming from Egypt, and which are most esteemed, says Vansleb, are, "flax, various sorts of linens, dimity, prepared buffaloes' hides, the ashes of a certain plant called *kali* (viz. soda) which is found in the neighbourhood of Alexandria: quantities of this are sent to Venice, where it is employed in the making of crystal glasses; nitre, sugar, gum, cinnamon, saffron, opium, tamarinds, cassia, senna, incense, precious stones, &c. and I may almost say, that if the exportation of grain, saltpetre, salt and rice was permitted, Europe would remain without money."

This expression it must be confessed is hyperbolical, but it serves to shew the extent and importance of the commerce of Egypt.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING seen in your last Magazine a letter on the subject of wild-rice, it reminds me of having heard several persons last summer mention the circumstance of there being growing at that time in the North of England a field of rice which seemed to thrive extremely well. I should be glad to be informed, through the medium of your publication, by any of your readers that may have a knowledge of the circumstance, if the crop came to perfection, with other particulars respecting it, such as the seed used; how managed in the culture and reaping; the quality, compared with that we import; if it was completely matured; in what degree productive, and how far beneficial to the grower, compared with other grain, in order to form a judgment, whether it would be worth while to make further experiments with a view to the introduction of its growth generally in this country, in such situations as are adapted to its cultivation, and not fit for other grain, such as swampy lands, of which we have very considerable tracts in many parts of England. Z. Z.

Jan. 19, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of your readers has, at page 11, vol. x. expressed a wish to know all that is knowable concerning Sylphs: he alone can tell whether his curiosity will be satisfied or excited by the following extracts from the second of the *Secret Dialogues of Count Gabalis*: there is also a book

book, *Mémoires du Comte Gabalis*, but that is not in my possession.

"If you have this noble ambition, as the figure of your nativity convinces me, consider maturely whether you are capable of renouncing every thing which might prove an obstacle to your views."—"He paused, and looked at me attentively, as if desirous of reading in my very heart. The word *renounce* had startled me. I doubted not he was about to propose my renouncing baptism or salvation. "Renounce!" said I with inquisitive hesitation. "Yes (replied he), and begin by so doing. Sages will never admit you into their society, unless you immediately renounce whatever is incompatible with the true wisdom: it cannot dwell along with sin. You must (added he, in a whisper) renounce all carnal intercourse with women."

"I burst into laughter at the odd proposal." "You let me off very cheap (I replied), if only women are to be renounced, that has been done this many a year: but as Solomon, who was no doubt a greater sage than I shall ever be, could not help relapsing, will you tell me how you initiated gentlemen manage? of what sort of *agnus castus* is your tree of knowledge, and what inconvenience would there be, if, in the paradise of philosophers, every Adam had his Eve?"

"You ask mighty questions (said he, deliberating within himself whether he should vouchsafe an answer); but as I perceive you can so easily detach yourself from womankind, I will tell you one of the reasons which have obliged the adepts to exact this condition from their aspirants. When you shall be inrolled among the children of the philosophers, and your eyes fortified by the use of the holy elixir, you will discover that the elements are inhabited by very perfect creatures, of the knowledge of whom the sin of Adam deprived his unfortunate posterity. The immense space between earth and sky has other inhabitants than birds and flies; the ocean other guests than whales and sprats: the earth was not made for moles alone, nor is the desolating flame itself a desert.

"The air is full of beings of human form, proud in appearance, but docile in reality, great lovers of science, officious toward sages, intolerant toward fools. Their wives and daughters are masculine Amazonian beauties——"

"How! you do not mean to say that spirits marry?"

"Be not alarmed, my son, about such

trifles: believe what I say to be solid and true, and the faithful epitome of cabalistic science, which it will only depend on yourself one day to verify by your own eyes. Know then that seas and rivers are inhabited as well as the air; and that ascended sages have given the names of Undanes, or Nymphs, to this floating population. They engender few males; women overflow; their beauty is extreme; the daughters of men are incomparably inferior.

"The earth is filled down to its very centre with Gnomes, a people of small stature, the wardens of treasures, mines, and precious stones. They are ingenious, friendly to man, and easy to command. They furnish the children of sages with all the money they want, and ask as the reward of their service only the honour of being commanded. Their women are small, very agreeable, and magnificent in their attire.

"As for the Salamanders, who inhabit the fiery region, they wait on the sages, but without any eagerness for the task: their females are rarely to be seen."—"So much the better (interrupted I): who wishes to fall in with such apparitions, and to converse with so ugly a beast, as a male or female Salamander?"—"You are under a mistake (replied he); such may be the idea of ignorant painters or statuaries, but the women among the Salamanders are very beautiful, and more so than any others, inasmuch as they belong to a purer element. I pass over the description of these nations, because you may yourself, if so disposed, see them at your leisure, and observe in person their raiment, their food, their manners, their wonderful laws and subordination. You will be yet more charmed by the beauty of their minds than of their bodies: but you will not be able to avoid pitying these unfortunates, when they inform you that their souls are mortal, and that they have no hope of that eternal fruition of the Supreme Being, whom they know and adore religiously. They will tell you that being composed of the purer particles of the elements which they inhabit, they live indeed for ages, but then dissolve. Ah what is time compared with eternity! The thought of separating into unconscious atoms deeply afflicts them: we have great difficulty in consoling them.

"Our forefathers in true wisdom, who spoke with God face to face, complained to him of the lot of these people. God, whose mercy is without end, revealed to them that a remedy might be found for this woe, and inspired them with the in-

formation, that in like manner as man, by contracting an alliance with God, has become a partaker in the divine nature, so the Sylphs, Gnomes, Undanes, and Salamanders, by an alliance contracted with man, may become co-heirs of immortality. Thus a Nymph or a Salamanders becomes immortal, and capable of that beatitude to which we aspire, when she is fortunate enough to marry a sage, and a Gnome or a Sylph ceases to be mortal the day he marries a human virgin.

"Hence the error of the first century into which Justin the Martyr, Tertullian, Clement the Alexandrian, the Christian philosopher Athenagoras, Cyprian, and other writers of those days have fallen. They were aware that these elemental semi-men pursued an intercourse with girls, and were thence led to believe that the fall of the angels proceeded from their having indulged a love of women. Some Gnomes, desirous of becoming immortal, had wooed with presents of jewels certain daughters of men: and these authors, rashly trusting to their own misinterpretations of the book of Enoch, imagined that by sons of God, (are not all creatures such?) the angelic race was to be understood. But undoubtedly the Sylphs, and other elementary spirits, are the real children of Elohim.

"In order to obtain an empire over the Salamanders, it is necessary to purify and exalt the element of fire which is within us: for each of the elements, purified, is a loadstone which attracts the corresponding spirits. The familiarity of the inferior orders is most easily had. Swallow daily ever so little pure air, water, or earth, which has been alchemically exposed to the sun's rays in a globe of glass hermetically sealed, and you will behold in the atmosphere the fluttering republic of the Sylphs, Nymphs will swim to meet you at every river's brink, and the treasure-wardens display before you their imperishable hoards.

"How do you know that Nymphs and Sylphs die?"—"Because they tell us so, and we see them die."—"How should that be, since intercourse with you renders them immortal?"—"That would be a difficulty, if the number of sages approached that of these nations, and if there were not many among them who prefer dying to the risk of such an immortality as they see in possession of the dæmons. Satan inspires those apprehensions: there is nothing he would not do to prevent these poor creatures from becoming immortal by an alliance with us. But, my son, as Sylphs require an immortal soul by contracting

an alliance with men predestined to salvation, so those men, who have no right to eternal glory, those vessels of wrath, to whom immortality would be a fatal gift, and for whom the Messiah has not died, can acquire absolute mortality by an alliance with the elemental spirits. Thus you see the adept is every way a winner: if predestined for election, he leads with him into paradise the Sylph whom he has immortalized; if for reprobation, he delivers him from the horrors of the second death."

The Secret Dialogues of Gabalis have been ascribed to Fontenelle, and to Count Hamilton; they do not want grace and vivacity, but they are tinged with the obscenity and profaneness of the French school. The author, whoever he was, draws profusely from his own imagination; yet he had evidently looked into the writings of Paracelsus and his numerous followers, such as Oswald, Crollius, Van Helmont, and the theosophic alchemists; and also into the writings of the Cabalistic Rosicrucians. Probably Basil Valentine, Fludd, Mirandola, Henry Cornelius Agrippa, would all be found to have accredited more or less this chemical mythology, of which already in the Alexandrian Platonists some hints may be discovered: hints which Reuchlin apparently gleaned among the ancients, and scattered among the moderns.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE just perused with much attention Lord Somerville's last publication in October, on the Poor and Poor-Laws, where, at page 182, his lordship says "*he hopes for discussion,*" &c.—and may he have his wish! for the sum of his whole plan seems to me to be to compel the poor, by a tax on their labour, to give up the protection the present poor-laws afford them (such as it is), and provide in a great part for themselves, by raising a fund out of their hard earnings, which is to be placed in the hands of the receiver-general of each county for that purpose, with a salary adequate to the trouble and responsibility it may occasion him. From those earning between seven and ten shillings per week, whether labourers in husbandry, manufacturers, servants, or mechanics, his lordship proposes that three-pence be taken per week, covered by the like sum from the employer, and every other class in proportion, &c.

The plan his lordship submitted to, I think,

think, seven gentlemen, and prints their remarks and objections, two only it seems approved of it at all, and one only *in toto*, an intelligent clergyman, he calls him, of a western county and a cloathing neighbourhood, and he to be sure does not fail to cry it up to the skies—"Wonderful (he says, p. 169) would be the effect the landed-interest would derive from it; would government but aid and assist such a fund with its security the effects would be rapid; and it would be decidedly for the interest of the landed-property to promote such a subscription to the utmost of their power." One only slight hardship seems to this intelligent clergyman to accrue from it, viz. "that it would press hard on the farmer under forty pounds per annum, and the little tradesman; certainly, however (he adds), it would be for the advantage of the land-holder to support the farmer; the latter, no doubt, would soon find his remedy." Such and many such are the happy dreams of this warm supporter of his lordship's grand plan to make the poor by law support themselves; even girls of eighteen are not excluded from the benefits of this gentleman's *secure* and ample fund, which after all is only to secure a distant provision on government-security, instead of landed, liable to salary for management, subjected to many new restrictions, and for the benefit of which they must give up all their 34,000 friendly meetings in public houses, which Mr. Colquhoun disapproves of, and all his lordship's seven wise men seem to condemn; one of whom, p. 164, says roundly, "that they are the undoubted great and leading cause of the corruption of the lower ranks."—But then again, he allows, "beer is necessary (he does not say, for the revenue) for the labourer; owns HE cannot brew it as heretofore; says the farmer cannot be allowed to sell it to him—alehouses, therefore (says he), ARE NECESSARY!"—And his only remedy for the evil is as follows:

"If the labourer, who idly wastes his time, or extravagantly squanders his money, were apprehended and brought to justice, and punished, much misery and much mischief might be prevented." From this correspondence I could quote a numberless list of such unfeeling, weak, and arbitrary passages, arising from the weak fears of men, who seem to think that in these times the poor ought not to be trusted to drink a pint of beer together, and club for their sorry funerals; even his lordship avows it as his opinion, p. 196, "that if any thing beyond the Common Prayer and Bible is taught (just as if that would not lead to other reading), it is still a matter

of doubt, whether, in these times of revolution and anarchy, much evil may not result;" and in the height of his enthusiasm for his darling land-holder's plan, observes, p. 225, "that under such circumstances as it is likely to produce, far from seeking an advance of wages, may not the poor labourer with reason afford to accept lower wages? Undoubtedly he may; so that, whilst his employer is paying, we will say, the whole sixth part, he can take off nine-pence or one shilling per week, and at these reduced wages the workman will be abundantly richer, and a much happier man, knowing that in his latter days he will possess a competency."

To answer such paradoxes, I have neither time nor inclination; to say what I think of such proposals would not now I believe be safe: the poor laws are bad; but any one who peruses this modest scheme for relieving the rich, will soon see that they are better than this, and I think no honest man would advise them to consent to the exchange, especially when that very provision, which they are to be made to provide for themselves, is at last to be administered to them by *overseers*!—No, let us go on as we have done, rather than that; or, if we really wish them well, let us take a shorter, more grateful, more generous, and, I will even add, more political way of making the poor happy, independent, and useful to themselves as well as the state they live in. The road lies open, the means are easy—Give them *boes, seed for their first crop, and portions of common-land, tythe and tax free, and they will want no other relief in a very short time*: take, at the same time, *all cattle whatever from the wastes*, and there will need no inclosure; and, after all, who would be injured? The clergy would lose nothing, for the common produces no tythe; the farmer little, but what he would regain in reduced poor-rates; the state nothing, for they pay no taxes; and the poor could then no longer say, *that we kept our rich wastes, like the dog in the manger, till we starved ourselves*:—the very state to which all his lordship's observations tend to prove we are nearly brought, and I clearly think from something like the same motive. I remain, Sir,

Jan. 10, 1801. Your's, &c. G. C.

P. S. If the effect of this, to me, shocking proposal, has been that of producing in my style an unusual degree of warmth, let not the reader attribute it to any personal ill-will, for I never even saw his lordship, but rather to the magnitude of the evil, which this, perhaps well-intended plan, seems in my eyes likely to produce.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the DEPARTMENT of FINISTERRE, in FRANCE, extracted from CAMBRAY'S VOYAGE dans le FINISTERRE, ou ETAT de ce DEPARTEMENT en 1794 et 1795.

THE Department of *Finisterre* comprehends the north-west extremity of the late Duchy of Bretagne. In the general map of France, the number of inhabitants is stated to be 446,761, but by the author of these Travels only 439,964. The names of the *arrondissements*, with their population, are as follow: *Brest*, containing 81,836, *Carhaix* 36,773, *Châteaulin* 45,411, *Landerneau* 43,980, *Lescarven* 49,006, *Morlaix* 72,059, *Pont Croix* 29,858, *Quimper* 48,204, and *Quimperlé* 42,837 inhabitants.

Cambray commences his description with *Morlaix*, in which there are nine cantons, and thirty-four municipalities. In the statement of the number of inhabitants of this division, he furnishes a new and evident proof how little dependence is to be placed even on such tables of population as have been drawn up by the authority of the government. He considers the above-mentioned number of inhabitants to be erroneous, and much too high; and that for this reason, because, according to the General Map, there are only 11,957 hearths in the district of *Morlaix*. If to each hearth we reckon five persons, we obtain a population of 59,785 souls, consequently 11,856 less than in the General Map.

The whole department is diversified with plains and hills. Proper mountains there are none: the highest being only eminences of the fourth order.

Morlaix has a harbour in which much trade is carried on, although the entrance be dangerous. The principal article of commerce is a kind of stuffs called *Crez* and *Bretagne*, which are here manufactured: but this branch of trade is on the decline; fifty years ago, 6000 bales of these stuffs, and so late as twenty-five years ago, betwixt 4 and 5000 bales were annually exported from *Morlaix*. During the last seven years, the number of pieces exported has dwindled to less than 3000. The manufacture of snuff and tobacco, which eight years ago employed from 7 to 800 hands, now furnishes work to only about 200. The other articles of export consist of dressed leather, and various kinds of pottery-ware. This town might become a place of great importance, if the manufactures were carried on with spirit and industry. Our author is of opinion,

that the value of the *Crez* and *Bretagnes* made in this district might annually amount to the sum of 1,200,000 livres. This once so opulent town is not distinguished by any magnificent public building, or good regulations for the conveniences of life. There is even a want of public wells, but, most of all, a want of wood and coals. In this and the neighbouring parts, which were formerly covered with forests, they are now obliged to burn broom, furze, and dried cow-dung for cooking and other purposes. Though the scarcity of fuel affects every one, yet nobody thinks of forming new plantations of trees. The small remaining quantity of timber fit for building is transported to *L'Orient* and *Brest*. The forest of *Besout*, which is not far distant, might indeed furnish a supply: but the badness of the roads between *Pontou* and *Guerlesquin* render the carriage extremely difficult. Throughout the whole department the cross-roads are in a most wretched state: they mostly pass over morasses and deep clayey ground, where the carriages sink in, or over standing water, which no horse can easily cross without swimming. The highways are better, having been considerably improved under the governorship of the Duke d'Aiguillon.

Nor can we speak favourably of *Morlaix* for the public education of youth. In this commercial sea-port—in this large commune (who could have believed it!) there is not even *one* teacher of the mathematical sciences, no drawing-master, no painter, no professor of physics and chemistry. The primary-schools are in the hands of the former schoolmasters. Every where are young people entertained with stories of ghosts and miracles.

If we may believe our author, the Africans are perhaps less superstitious than the inhabitants of Bretagne. Indeed it is astonishing what gross ignorance and darkness still prevails here. One would almost imagine that all the superstitions of Europe had fled to this corner. No one then will wonder, if in this and the neighbouring departments commotions and civil wars are so easily excited, kept up, and renewed. Maritime countries, and sea-ports which are chiefly inhabited by merchants and mariners, are generally, from their intercourse with foreign countries, the seat of a greater degree of culture and civilization, which is thence spread far into the interior, and weakens the power of ancient prejudices. We find, however, a striking exception to this general rule, here in the vicinity of *Brest*, in sight of the fleets of ships of war, and trading vessels continually arriving and

and departing. This authorizes us to conjecture, that in the less favoured parts of France, as for instance in Poitou, or at the foot of the Pyrenees and Cevennes, the progress of mental culture and illumination has not been greater among the lower classes of the people.

Before the Revolution the priests were venerated like Gods; and recent events prove how great an influence they still possess. The peasants easily have forgot their king and their nobles, but for the loss of their priests they were inconsolable. No child could rejoice more on finding a lost toy, than they when their priests were restored to them:—their sadness has vanished—their courage has revived. The theocratic government of the Druids, the millions of genii with which they peopled the air, the veneration of trees, the fairy-tribes, were not destroyed by the apostles of Catholicism: the miracles attributed to these imaginary beings were transferred to the modern saints: they pacify the raging elements; divide the waves of the ocean; walk through the sea without wetting their feet; metamorphose their staves into trees; under their feet fresh water springs forth; wherever they appear, the air becomes balsamic; the universe is subject to their controul!

The following are some of the oral and written traditions, which are current among the Bretons. At the Castle Roche Maurice, a dragon devours men and animals: King Brillon pacifies him, by delivering to him every Sunday one unfortunate victim on whom the lot has fallen.—The celebrated Saint Gueurlé takes his sister's eye from the stomach of a goose, which had swallowed it, and replaces it in its socket, without its beauty or lustre being diminished.—The necklace of Saint Sané strangles on the spot those who are guilty of perjury.—St. Vincent Ferrier, who is saying mass at Vannes, searches for his gloves and his parapleur in Rome, without his absence being observed.—A wolf had devoured the ass of a poor man. St. Malo forces the glutton to perform the work of the animal which he had eaten.—Jon Gaut Y Tan (John and his Fire) is a kind of dæmon, who in the night carries five lighted candles on his five fingers, and whirls them about with great rapidity.—The repeated cry of the cuckoo indicates the year of marriage.—They dip the shirts of children into certain wells: if the shirt sinks to the bottom, the child infallibly dies before the expiration of a year; if it swims, it is a sign that the child will live a long time; and the wet shirt is put on the poor creature to preserve it from

every kind of evil.—In one place a number of stories are told about a small staff, which is changed into a black dog, an eagle, or a lion; in another they believe that eagles, by the command of a genius, carry men up into the air.—A sudden noise, three times repeated, foretells an impending misfortune: the nocturnal howling of a dog is a certain foretoken of death.—In the roaring of the distant main by night, and in the whistling of the wind, they hear the voice of drowned persons demanding a grave.—Subterraneous treasures are guarded by giants, ghosts, and fairies. Some of these hobgoblins are called *Teufs*. The *Teuffarpouliet* appears in the shape of dog, a cow, or some other domestic animal, and performs all menial services.—The blood freezes at hearing the dreadful tales about the Car of Death (*Cariquel Ancou*), which is covered with a winding-sheet, and drawn by skeletons. The rumbling of its wheels is heard when a person is on the point of dying. Under the Castle of Morlaix there are a number of little mannikins, not above a foot high, who from time to time dry a large quantity of gold in the sun. Whoever modestly approaches them receives as much as he can hold in one hand: but he who comes with a sack to fill it with gold, is ill-treated, and sent away empty-handed.

All Bretagne is full of holy places, and miraculous images. Here the devotees confess their sins, distribute alms, observe some superstitious customs, purchase rosaries, images, and crosses, which have touched the miraculous image.—In some places they rub the forehead, the knee, or a lame arm, on a wonder-working stone: or they throw small pieces of money or needles into a sacred fountain; and the sick who sprinkle themselves with the water are restored to health, and mothers bring forth their children without pain!

The inhabitants of Morlaix, however, are a good, honest, and hospitable people. But no artist, no poet, no writer of eminence, has sprung up from among them. Morlaix is at too great a distance from Paris, the seat and focus of learning and the arts in France. The kings, and likewise the parliament of Bretagne, did every thing in their power to keep the inhabitants of this country in a state of stupid ignorance, falsely imagining, that ignorance is a firmer support of government than knowledge and reason. Our author, on the contrary, is of opinion, and experience proves, "*que le plus detestable des gouvernemens est celui, qu'on établit sur la sottise.*"

In Finisterre the sky is obscured by a continual

continual mist. In Brest and Morlaix, it rains almost incessantly; and the natives are so habituated to dampness and wet, that too dry seasons prove prejudicial to their health. The heat in summer is never excessive; and the cold likewise is betwixt six and seven degrees less than in Paris, which is 324 miles distant from this province. Notwithstanding the equality of the climate, there is a very striking variety in the character of the natives. Thus, for instance, the inhabitants of the district of Treguier are sanguine, lively, volatile, and gay: the sound of a bagpipe or of a drum irresistibly incites them to dancing. On the contrary, the inhabitants of Leon dance more rarely, and are of a serious melancholy turn, and cold temperament; and yet only a small rivulet divides these two *communes*. Not less striking is the difference of the soil. The most fertile fields and meadows border immediately on rocks and sandy tracks.

Bretagne is more fertile than a traveller at first sight would imagine: but the prevalent mode of agriculture and rural economy is bad; and the best lands are not improved to the greatest advantage. The immense heaths give the country the appearance of barrenness, poverty, and depopulation. Most of the farm-houses are situated at the bottom of hollows for the purpose of collecting water to rot the dung, and hidden by trees and bushes. A shed, thatched with straw, shelters the ploughs and other implements of agriculture. There are no barns; the corn is threshed out in the open air, and preserved in granaries or stacks. Around the buildings excellent orchards are planted. But in the midst of these charming orchards dwells a most rude and filthy race of men. Their huts are not above thirty feet long and fifteen broad, full of smoke, and admit only a few rays of day-light through a small window eighteen inches square. A slight wicker partition divides the house into two parts: one end is occupied by the father of the family, his wife, children, and grand-children; the other is inhabited by the oxen, cows, &c. On both sides of an immense chimney are placed large presses, with two shelves, and without doors. Here are the beds, into which fathers, mothers, women, and children creep,—for the divisions are sometimes only two feet high. All sleep on oat or rye-straw, without mattresses, feather-beds, or blankets. The floors of the cottages are neither paved nor boarded.

The five departments into which Bretagne is divided are reckoned to contain 2,211,250 inhabitants, on a superficial extent of 1609 French square miles. The

cultivated land amounts to less than one-third. The heaths, consisting of 3,006,000 acres, might be improved to great advantage: but the sea and land-service takes away the requisite hands. Another cause of the decrease of population is the want of cleanliness, and the unhealthy situation of the houses in the low damp places: whence the itch has become endemial, being transmitted through whole generations from father to son, and perpetuated by the coarse and bad food of the peasants. There are not, however, wanting beautiful, healthful and charming spots, as likewise inhabitants, who distinguish themselves from the common herd by diligence, cleanliness, and a better use of their understanding. Only in respect to devotion and superstition they are all alike: and they would be rendered unhappy by being all at once deprived thereof.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DID not, by accident, see till the other day, in your Magazine for January last, some remarks with which a correspondent from Norwich has honoured my attempt to account for the present extraordinary price of provisions. As it may be some time before I shall be able to give another edition of the Essay on the Principle of Population, or rather a new work on that subject, from the general manner in which I wish to illustrate it, I will take the liberty of stating a few ideas which occur to me on the subject of your Correspondent's letter. Speaking of the insufficiency of our present produce to support our population, he seems a little at a loss to account why this event has not happened before, and why it has happened in the progress of a bloody and destructive war. I am inclined to think that we are apt to exaggerate present evils, and to overlook those that are past. In the earlier periods of our history, the variations in the price of corn, and the consequent distresses of the people, were much greater than any that have occurred in modern times. In a later period, during the seven dear years ending in 1699, and the two dear years of Queen Anne in 1709 and 1710, I have little doubt that the distresses of the lower classes of the people were by no means less than at present. Even in the twelve years that your Correspondent mentions, I find, by a reference to the Tables that Lord Sheffield has published with his pamphlet on the Deficiency of Grain, that in one of them, 1767, the average price of wheat per quarter was 3l. 4s. 6d. and only six years before it was at 1l. 6s. In the same

Tables

Tables the average price in the dearest year of the late scarcity, 1796, is stated at 3l. 17s. 2½d. and as the average price for seven or eight years before had been nearly 2l. 10s. the variation was not so great, and probably, therefore, not so much felt as in 1767. From the dear years of Queen Anne to 1764 we were in the constant habit of exporting a considerable quantity of grain, that is, we grew more corn than was sufficient for the number of people that we employed. The want of employment includes the want of food to him whose only possession is his labour, and therefore has the same effect in checking population. And in fact no country can consider itself as tolerably secure from unfavourable seasons which is not in this state, that is, the population of which is not checked before it arrives at the limits of its produce. The unfavourable seasons that occurred during this period of habitual expectation, and doubtless there were some, were immediately supplied, in great measure, by keeping the corn at home; and though this period is not without variations of price, it is evident that they could not be so great as in a country which was not in the habit of exportation. Our population, which appears to have been increasing rather rapidly from the end of the French and Spanish war, probably received a check from the American war, and our exports of grain were resumed, though to a smaller extent, till the year 1783, which prevented us from feeling in the degree that we otherwise should have done the unfavourableness of that season, though I believe that a much greater degree of distress was felt during that year in Scotland than we feel now in England. From the end of the American war our exports of grain have been gradually decreasing, and our imports increasing. This is to be attributed to the natural progress of population, operated upon by a commerce increasing in a greater proportion than our agriculture. How far the increasing riches of the country, by increasing the demands for the products of pasture, may have prevented the improvements in our agriculture from producing a proportionate increase of human food, I will not pretend to determine; but certainly this cause cannot have been without some effect of this kind. Sir Frederick Eden somewhere states, that the consumption of butchers'-meat in London is double what it was thirty years ago. From whatever causes, however, it may have proceeded, the fact is incontrovertible, that the present war found us with a population pressing hard against the limits of the food

which we could procure, and importing annually two or three hundred thousand quarters of wheat, besides flour, and other sorts of grain; and exactly in that state in which an unfavourable season would produce the greatest inconvenience. It is not necessary, therefore, to suppose that our population has increased during the present war, in order to account for our present distresses; though I agree with your Correspondent in thinking, that there are some circumstances in this war different from others. Besides those that he mentions, which have all their weight, there is another which he has not noticed; I allude to the unexampled, and I should say unnatural, increase of our foreign commerce, from the particular circumstances of this unhappy contest. As it was absolutely impossible that our agriculture could keep pace with so sudden a start, the effect of it has been, to hold out a fallacious promise to the labourer. It has increased the price of labour, and by that may have encouraged population; but as the produce of the country could not answer the increased demand for it, every advance in the price of labour has been almost immediately followed by an advance in the price of all kinds of provisions.

This effect of a disproportionate increase of commerce appears to me to have been strikingly exemplified of late years.

The particular object of the Investigation was to shew, if I could, that according to the regular principles of the markets, the price of grain will depend much less on the degree of the deficiency, than on the continuance of the same consumption. According to these principles it will always rise till the necessary diminution of consumption is effected; and the more obstinately attached we are to our old kinds of food, and the more power we have of indulging ourselves in this respect, the higher will the price be before this diminution is effected. A deficiency of one half, if we had the will and the means of immediately recurring to substitutes in sufficient quantity, would produce little or no rise in the price of wheat. A deficiency of one-twelfth, if we continued for eight or nine months to consume exactly the same quantity, would produce a very extraordinary advance in price. I have reason to believe, that the first operation of a scarcity in the south of England is to increase the quantity of wheat consumed, by obliging the labourer to cut off all his luxuries of bacon, cheese, butter, &c. and employ the whole of his earnings in bread. This increased consumption must necessarily have a great effect on the markets.

Till the late Bill for providing substitutes it was a common custom in most parishes to allow a certain quantity of flour to each family at a fixed price. The effect of such a plan on the price cannot but be immediately obvious. The poor's-rates before these last two years were calculated at about three millions. I believe I shall be much under the mark in saying, that they are now fully double that sum, and the operation of these additional three or four millions (including charity, &c.) in the way which I have endeavoured to describe and exemplify in the Investigation, must, as it appears to me, have operated most powerfully in producing the present very extraordinary price of provisions. I still think that this system of parish-allowances, and the power of creating the medium necessary to circulate the commodities at their advanced prices, which I have noticed in the Investigation, are the principal causes of the present dearth in proportion to the degree of the actual scarcity, though I know that some people differ from me in this respect. Had the poor been left entirely to themselves, I think it highly probable that wheat would never have arisen to above 2s. a load, or at most 3s.; but though the middle classes would not, in that case, have suffered nearly so much as they do at present, it cannot be doubted but that a considerable number among the lowest classes would have been actually starved.

R. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN making use of your valuable Repository, for the purpose of this communication, I hope the object will be a sufficient recommendation.

The celebrated Ballad of Edwin and Emma will, no doubt, be known to most of your readers; but they may not be equally acquainted with a circumstance that makes its interesting story still more affecting. If it is the pure effort of the imagination, which the poet loves to present to us, it is verisemblance, however, that gives it a charm more exquisite than can be produced by any poetical ornament. Edwin and Emma has pleased, and will continue to please, every reader of tender and poetic feeling, because it depicts with so much touching simplicity, and in such delicate but just colours, a variety of commanding passion; and expresses so well those natural and artless sentiments, which are every way adapted to the characters and the situation. But this delight will be heightened, if not more refined, by the

knowledge, that it is founded on actual occurrence. The understanding may lose something of the pleasures of comparing the probability with the representation, but the heart will be infinitely gainer in the acquisition of such a proof of exalted passion—a singular proof of virtuous love in modern days!—when we are assured, that Edwin and Emma were no ideal personages, raised in the poet's brain for a tale of sorrow, but that their existence and deaths, such as represented, are so well ascertained, that their respective residences can be still pointed out to you, and that any enquiry concerning them in the place where they lived, is answered with so ingenuous a sympathy for their fate and sufferings, that you would almost suppose the relator to have been their cotemporary; and when, added to this, we are told that they not only by their deaths obtained the pity due to their faithful and unfortunate attachment, but, while living, possessed the esteem of their little circle of friends for their personal merit; it will surely give a tinge, so melancholy but delicious, to the impression which the poem is of itself calculated to excite, that we shall hardly quit the perusal of it without attesting the relation with its just tribute, and it may be hoped, not without our finding our affections enlarged and strengthened, as well as our sensibility awakened.

Edwin and Emma lived at Bowes, in Yorkshire, a small town on the high-road between London and Carlisle. The parents of each kept a small inn in that place; and, probably, from contrariety of interests arose that fatal opposition to the wishes of these unhappy lovers, which seems to have seized the avaricious and unnatural temper of his sister with peculiar obduracy. The house on the right as you enter Bowes from the south (yet used as an inn) is that in which Emma lived. The name of her family was Railton, and Edwin's Wrightson.

They were both young at the time of their deaths, which happened in the same 24 hours, and it is supposed their attachment had subsisted some years. Prefixed to Mallet's publication is a short historical account of the parties, which in general has been considered as mere artifice to beg attention to the poem; but it is sufficiently accurate, and in addition thereto, and to the incidents of the Ballad, little more information can be given. Many persons yet living remember their immediate connections, and every child in the village can shew the aged thorn that marks the place of their interviews, and the

the grave which received them, at length united, to its peaceful chamber; but in their humble sphere, in so quiet and remote a country, there could be few events in their lives to detail. The growth and effusion of that passion which animated their hearts, and the uncomplaining fortitude with which they bore the opposition of their friends, and became the signal sacrifice of love and duty, could alone mark the heroic traits of their characters, and these are best told by the poet. It is, however, worth remarking, that the tradition of their story is not only very much spread in the neighbouring parts, but there are several ballads, in the style and dialect of the country, yet repeated by the inhabitants, and it is probably from one of these that Mallet took his poem.

The peculiar circumstances of the story, its elegant narrative, and exact authenticity, make it very extraordinary that no monumental record of these amiable persons should exist. They deserve an eternal remembrance, and that the scene of their sad history (now almost classic ground) ought to contain some more durable memorial of their worth, than mere tradition has been found to be, even for the best and most brilliant characters, who have acted larger parts in life. This consideration has determined several gentlemen to make a subscription for erecting a tomb in the church-yard of Bowes; and being desirous that the design may be aided by the powers of the Muses, they request any of your correspondents to favour them with a suitable epitaph, as a contribution more distinguished and honourable than any towards the mere expence of the erection.

It is presumed, that two or three stanzas in the style and measure of the Ballad might be eligible, but that particular cannot be material, if the composition be otherwise appropriate. There seems, altogether, to be an occasion offered for the fullest exertion of feeling and genius, and at the same time an opportunity to inculcate some striking and extensively useful lesson. Perhaps it is not enough only to celebrate their mutual fidelity, and expatiate on the beauty of virtuous and affectionate love, but to caution parents from this melancholy event, in consulting the interests, not to forget the happiness, of their children, and to enforce on *these* the necessity and advantage of an energy of character and command of passion. I mean not, however, to be understood, as implicating this luckless pair in any censure. The strength of their attachment is doubtless as meritorious as remarkable,

and its termination is as honourable to their virtue as their passion, and as much so to both, as it is distressing. But allowing, as we reasonably may (or at least may for the sake of the moral) that its foundation was not consistent with prudence, dictates and better reason, would it not be well to draw from the story, even though it does not strictly or in every respect betray weakness of resolution—I say, would it not be useful to deduce from it an argument against the indulgence of excessive sensibility, often fostered, by better examples, to a sickly and disordered state, and which, for particular happiness, if not universal good, is in general more advantageously repressed than cherished? If I have not very clearly expressed myself, I hope it is still possible my meaning may be caught and improved by some more reflecting mind.

Your inserting this, and any communications you may receive in consequence, in your Magazine, will greatly oblige,

B—C— Your's, &c.

O.A. 10, 1800. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS several topographical descriptions have appeared in your Magazine, I believe much to the entertainment of a numerous class of readers; I have drawn up the following sketch of Kendal, in order to add the account of another town to those which have already been so ingeniously executed.

The town of Kendal, in the county of Westmoreland, is situated in a valley, on the gradual ascent of a hill, rising from the river Kent; it consists principally of two long streets, crossed by several smaller ones, all of which are paved with stones nearly spherical, except some parts, which have lately been repaired, where lime-stones, about six inches by eight or ten have been used with much greater advantage.

The town contains nearly 9000 inhabitants, and is governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and twenty-four Burgesses. The buildings in general have a handsome appearance, though there may still be seen some irregular vestiges of former ages. The neighbourhood abounds with lime-stone, with which the houses are built, and covered with blue slate. The town is plentifully supplied with excellent spring-water, chiefly by pumps.

The river Kent, over which there are three stone bridges, washes the skirts of

the town on the east side, and in its course gives motion to several mills, for the purposes of fulling and frizing woollen goods, rasping and grinding dying woods, making gunpowder, and for cutting and polishing marble, which is procured near the town, and preferred by many, for its great variety of beautiful colours, to any other kind.

The church, which is a spacious Gothic pile, dedicated to St. George, has four aisles, and four rows of pillars. Near the church is a free-school, with presentations in Queen's College, Oxford. The people called Quakers, the Methodists, and the Presbyterians, have each their respective meeting-houses; there is also a chapel belonging to the Roman Catholics.

The castle, which has braved the storms almost since the Conquest, is situated east of the town, on a beautiful eminence, which commands a highly picturesque view of the adjacent country; however, little now remains to shew the castle's former state, but thick massy walls. On the other side of the town, opposite the castle, stands an artificial cone-shaped mount, called Castle law-hill, on the summit of which an obelisk was erected in 1788, in commemoration of the Revolution in 1688.

Several charitable institutions have been established at different periods, particularly Blue-coat Boys and Girls Schools, Sunday and Industry Schools, and a Lying-in-Charity. The workhouse is a commodious edifice, extremely well adapted for the purpose. There are five womens' and fifteen mens' benefit-societies.

The town-prison, when visited by the philanthropic Howard, was merely two dungeons, under the chapel, but since that time, there has been built a new house of correction, with cells under it: the situation is salubrious, and it is also well supplied with water.

A museum has lately been opened by William Tedhunter, for public inspection, which will afford entertainment to the curious, and the mineralogist will examine it with pleasure.

The manufactures are chiefly a coarse stuff, called Kendal cottons, linsley-woolsey, knit worsted stockings, a considerable tannery, and hook-making.

Though great improvements have been made in most manufactures, they have been very partially introduced here, which is probably owing to the little encouragement given to artists, who may occasionally pass through the town; they can seldom obtain employment, as none of the mercantile houses have any buildings in

which empty looms are kept for their accommodation.

A book-club was established in Kendal, by the subscriptions of the principal inhabitants, in 1761; but admission being made as weighty a matter as the decision of a jury, the caprice of a single member will, and has, occasioned the rejection of several, who were in every respect worthy of being admitted. This scheme may, perhaps, have some advantages, though the much greater preponderance of the disadvantages has been the efficient cause of instituting two other book-clubs.

However, libraries such as these are not always accessible to men who may be as desirous of availing themselves of their use, as those who have the means more in their power: another book-club has therefore been established, called the Economical Library, on entering which, each person pays six-pence the first month, and three-pence every succeeding one. The books are ordered by rotation, so that each member has an opportunity of procuring what he is most desirous of seeing, with this limitation, that if the price of the book exceed one guinea, the consent of another member is necessary. All periodical works are ordered by a majority of the whole members. The accounts are kept by a treasurer and librarian, and are examined at a general meeting, which is held yearly, to be in unison with the general design.

A book-club, similar to the above, would, perhaps, be an eligible plan to establish in other places, and might be rendered respectable by the patronage of honorary members, which hath, in some degree, been the case with this.

That the principal inhabitants of Kendal, whilst immersed in the concerns of business, do not forget the sufferings of their less fortunate fellow-townsmen, the charitable institutions will evince; that a taste for the pleasures of literature prevails, more or less, amongst all classes, may be adduced from the support given to the libraries; and that there are many who unite the man of business and the accomplished gentleman in the same person, the traveller will experience, at the same time that he will generally meet with punctuality to agreement.

Kendal, Feb. 2, 1801. JAMES SMITH.

N. B. Housman says, that the Kent runs on the east side of the town; the fact, however, is, that a little above the town it inclines to the north, and, when nearly past the town, runs rather to the south, though for at least five-sixths of the length of the town it runs due east.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the 200th page of your last Number, a correspondent of your's, under the signature of Alboin, expresses a wish to see some memoirs, &c. of Messrs. PICKERING and BEDINGFIELD. You have below a circumstance in which they were both concerned. They were the real authors of the following sonnets, though it is known to very few. The writer of this was in the particular intimacy of the former. To use his own words of the Laplanders, whose language, he imitated as below, "I have joined (with him) in the song, and capered (with him) in the dance," the night has often passed by unheeded, and the morning has been brought in with our songs—but my friend has departed, and I know not what has become of him! the open-hearted man, the gay companion, the witty, the worthy, but deluded Pickering, the sharer of my mirth, and the partner in my vagaries, perhaps, like his own Gaberlunzie Man, now wanders through a Wreath o' Sna!—I needed not the promptings of Alboin in *Donocht Head*; often have I seen it in the writing of my friend; frequently have I heard it, when his voice increased its melody,—but I beg your pardon, Mr. Editor, I mean not to eulogize!—I must curb the feelings of friendship, and give you, after a short introduction—first, a Lapland song and its author—secondly, a Criticism on it, with another Translation, by Bedingfield, at the request of Pickering, turning a festive into a mournful idyll. The Criticism of the latter your readers will doubtless join with me in calling a masterly performance. In the year 1796 Sir Henry Geo. Liddel, of Ravensworth, in Durham, made a journey into Lapland, and brought with him, on his return, two natives of that country. An account of this voyage and those females, was given to the public by Mathew Consett, esq. in which he most mistakenly introduces the song of my lamented friend as *an original Composition of Laplandic Genius!* But why need we be astonished? the poems of Rowley have had their Chatterton, and those of Ossian, a Macpher-

son; need we wonder then, that a similar genius should impose upon a Consett? These Lapland females had been at a large tavern in Newcastle, and Pickering had the fortune to hear them sing. He went home, recollected the sounds of the words as well as he could, wrote the following letter to the Printer of the Newcastle Courant, introducing the accompanying *jeu d'esprit* as one of the songs he had heard; and I know also, that it was the occasion of a meeting of a good many of the orthodox priests of that town to judge of its genuineness, who decidedly pronounced in the affirmative!! The following is his letter to the Printer of the Newcastle Courant:—"The public curiosity having been excited by the appearance of the musical Lapland females in this country, a specimen of Scandinavian poetry may probably afford some little amusement to the many. In my youth a propensity to travel led me through many a rude uncivilized region; and in the August of 1761 I sat me down in Lapland, at a place called Trouan, about 150 miles to the north-west of Torne; there I lived through the winter. I was kindly treated by the hospitable owner of the cottage; and however inclined the polished nations of Europe may be to treat the inhabitants of the Arctic region with derision, let it be remembered, that happiness is to be found on the cliffs of Torne, and that hospitality spreads her unadorned table to the wanderer on the cold shore of Lulhea; I have joined in the song and capered in the dance, and oft, while the storm pattered loudly without, the face of cheerfulness and content was to be seen round the fire in the hut of a Laplander. Curiosity led me to see the Lapland wanderers at present in this country, and to my great satisfaction they sang me a song, to which I had often listened with pleasure at Trouan, and which I now offer to you in an English dress, confident that it will afford some amusement to the numerous readers of your excellent Paper. T. S."

[The pretended song is a jargon of words which we think it superfluous to copy.]

TRANSLATION.

"The snows are dissolving on Torno's rude side, and the ice of Lulhea flows down the dark tide;
Thy dark stream, Oh Lulhe, flows freely away, and the snow-drop unfolds her pale beauties to day;
Far off the keen terrors of winter retire, and the north-dancing streamers relinquish their fire;
The sun's genial heat swells the bud on the tree, and Enna chaunts forth her wild warbling with glee.
The rein-deer unharnessed in freedom shall play, and safely o'er Odon's steep precipice stray;
The wolf to the forest's recesses shall fly, and howl to the moon as she glides thro' the sky:
Then haste, my fair Luah, ah haste to the grove, and pass the sweet season in rapture and love;
In youth let our bosoms with extacy glow, for the winter of life ne'er a transport can know."

The

The paper containing the above was sent to his friend Bedingfield, then in London, with a request, that "he would take a different view of the *original*, and (shielding his *translation* under the cover of the various and frequently different meanings of a word in an uncultivated language) declare that to be a lament which he had pronounced the invitation to festivity." How well Bedingfield was able to take such a part, the following very curious letter will testify; Pickering received and inserted it in the Newcastle Courant for the 21st of October, the former having appeared in the Courant for the 2d of September, 1786. "Sir, I am a constant reader of your entertaining Paper; and as I have for many years past made the poetry of Scandinavia the particular object of my study and researches, I was agreeably surprized to see a Lapland song, lately inserted by T. S. in the Newcastle Courant. But while I acknowledge my obligations to T. S. for the pleasure I received from the perusal of the original, I cannot say his other readers are much indebted to him for the accuracy of his translation. It will not, indeed, appear wonderful, that he should fail in the attempt to convey the meaning of a song which he confesses to have heard at Trovan so long ago as the year 1761, and which has been since recalled to his memory by the repetition, probably unfaithful, of some *musical wanderers*. I allow that he has rendered some of the particular passages with tolerable success, but must maintain, that with respect to the general import and meaning of the composition, he is *entirely mistaken*. According to him, it is an address from a lover to his mistress, telling her, 'that the snow is dissolved, and the ice melted away; that winter retires, and the sun swells the bud, and Enna chaunts her warblings; that the rein-deer is free, and the moon glides through the sky, and that therefore his Luah must haste to the grove, and with him pass the season in rapture, for it is now youth, and nothing of the kind can be had in the winter of life.'—But what will my readers think of T. S. when I assure them, that what appears in his translation to be a gay and airy love-song, is, in the original, as deep and melancholy an elegy as ever was penned! The true sense it conveys is, 'that the snows of Torno *shall* dissolve, and the stream break through its fetters of ice; that winter shall retire, and the sun wake the bloom of the blossom and the warbling of

the grove; that the rein-deer shall quit his car, and the moon burst through the mist; but for him, since his Luah is *no more*, no change can take place in his situation—that his summer is o'er, and the winter that now dwells in his heart must be eternal.'—It is difficult at first to conceive how it is possible that T. S. and myself should differ so widely in our construction of the same passages, but the surprize of my readers will abate, when I give them some account of the *Scandinavian idiom*."

[Here follows a long and humorous imitation of grave verbal criticism, founded on the supposed Lapland words of the song:—It concludes with a pretended literal translation.]

"O Torno! the snows on thy summit we see,
Shall dissolve; and the stream that sleeps
frozen below
Again from its fetters of ice shall be free;
And the snow-drop, now wither'd, with
beauty shall glow.

The terrors of winter shall fly far away,
And the sun o'er the north shed his in-
fluence again,
And warm into bloom the sweet blossom of
May,
And wake, through fair Enna, the wild
warbling strain!

The rein-deer, now harness'd, shall quit with
delight
His car, and o'er Odon in freedom shall
fly;
And the mist that now veils the pale ruler of
night,
Shall pass, while unclouded she glides
through the sky.

But for me! wretched me! since my Luah's
no more,
Thro' my season of sorrow no changes can
roll;
My summer of joys and of rapture is o'er,
And winter for ever must chill my sad soul.
U. V."

So much for BEDINGFIELD.—'Tis at the request of several gentlemen, acquaintances of theirs, (after I had informed them of the real authors) that I send you the above. Your inserting it in your very valuable Magazine, will oblige many of your friends here, and be paying some little tribute of respect to so much ingenuity.

Newcastle,
Feb. 1.

Your's, &c.
GEORGE AMICUS.

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

GARRICK and JOHNSON.

THE following anecdote is presented to our readers, to clear, in some measure, an aspersion which is annexed to the character of our celebrated Roscius, viz. his extreme parsimony on all occasions: The circumstance may be relied on for a fact, as the writer had it from the mouth of the late Albany Wallis, esq. of Norfolk-street, who was the solicitor and intimate friend of Mr. Garrick.

The conversation happening to turn on the subject of playing, Mr. Garrick was of course brought on the tapis, and, after a discussion of his theatrical merits, his private character became also a matter of investigation; when, on the writer's bringing forward the charge of parsimony, it was immediately answered by Mr. Wallis, with a relation nearly in the following words:—

"I can attest, Sir, that your suggestion is unfounded; Mr. Garrick, 'tis true, was no more a fool in charity than in other matters, he knew where and how to bestow his liberality." Mr. Wallis then continued to relate as follows:—"Mr. Garrick came to me one morning in a violent hurry, and, without even his usual salutation, abruptly exclaimed—"My dear friend, the Doctor is in want, you must instantly do me a favour; come, come, put on your hat, and without delay go to Dr. Johnson's lodgings, and present him with these bank-notes, but on your life do not mention from whom you had them." The amount, Mr. Wallis remarked, was by no means inconsiderable.

"In compliance with his request," continued Mr. Wallis, "I instantly waited on the Doctor, and being announced, was ushered into his apartment; having prefaced my errand with as much delicacy as possible, I presented the notes, which the Doctor received with much agitation, and after a few moments, wiping away the tears that involuntarily rose in his eyes, he pressed my hand between his with energy, exclaiming, 'Mr. Wallis, I know from whence this comes; tell Mr. Garrick that his kindness is almost too much for me; tell him also, that I shall never be enabled to repay this, much less what I have before received at his hands.' A few months after this donation the Doctor died."

A DIVINE out of COUNTENANCE.

A young clergyman, of great modesty, preaching before Charles II. took for his text the 13th verse of the 139th Psalm—

"I am fearfully and wonderfully made." Apprehension, rather than the warmth of the weather, having caused him to perspire, he had, just before naming the text, wiped his face with one of his hands, on which was a new black glove, and the consequence may easily be imagined. The Duke of Buckingham, one of his audience, on comparing the words of the text with the figure of the preacher, was seized with a fit of laughter, in which he was joined by Sir Henry Bennet and several of the courtiers, nor was the King, who loved a jest, to the great discomfiture of the preacher, able to resist the contagion.

A REPROVING FACE.

Dr. Resbury, a divine in the same reign, while walking in the streets of Windsor, observed a person pass him, and turn frequently, to consider him with attention. Offended at length by an observation so pointed, he roughly reprov'd the stranger for his impertinence, who bowing, and civilly asking pardon, informed the Doctor, that he was a painter, and was then engaged in designing a picture of Nathan reprov'ing David, and never had he seen a face so reprov'ing as that of his reverend antagonist. The Doctor, enraged, used still harsher language. "It is enough, Sir, replied the artist, I have got as much as I desire, and am greatly indebted to you"—saying which, he coolly walked away.

TWO CLASSES of PATIENTS.

Dr. Maundy of Canterbury, Dr. Radcliffe, and Dr. Case, spending an evening together, were very jovial. "Here, brother Case," says Dr. Radcliffe, "is a health to all the fools, your patients." "I thank you, good brother," replied Case, "let me have all the fools, and you are heartily welcome to the rest of the practice."

ADVICE to an HISTORIAN.

Gregorio Leti, a native of Milan, came into England in the reign of Charles II. and received a promise of being made historiographer to the King, but, not giving satisfaction, had orders to retire. Being one day at the levee, Charles, turning towards him, said, "Leti, I hear you are writing the History of the English Court?" "Sire," replied Leti, "I have been for some time preparing materials for such a history."—"Take care," retorted the King, "that your work give no offence." "I will do what I can, Sire, but if a man were as wise as Solomon, he would scarce be

be able to avoid giving offence to *some*." "Why then," rejoined the Monarch, "be as wise as Solomon; write proverbs, but no histories."

A COUNTERFEIT DRAGON.

Mr. Jacob Bobart, formerly Botany-professor, or keeper of the physic garden at Oxford, found a dead rat, to which, by altering its head and tail, and distending the skin on each side, by sharp taper sticks, to resemble wings, he gave the appearance of the common picture of dragons. Having left it to dry hard, it was produced, and immediately pronounced by the learned to be a dragon. An accurate description of this phenomenon was sent by one of them to Dr. Magliabecchi, librarian to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Several fine copies of verses were written in honour of so rare a production; till at length Mr. Bobart owned the cheat. The dragon was, however, deposited as a masterpiece of art, in the museum or anatomy-school, where it remained many years.

An extraordinary INSTANCE of the FLEXIBILITY of the HUMAN FRAME.

Joseph Clark, a well-made man, and rather stout, exhibited, in the most natural manner, every species of deformity and dislocation to which the human form is liable. He frequently diverted himself with the taylor, who came to measure him for cloaths, by changing his posture, and apparently his shape, when the cloaths were brought home. He could dislocate the vertebræ of his back, and other parts of his body, and resume their proper form, at his pleasure. He once presented himself, in this situation, as a patient, before Molins, a famous surgeon, who, shocked at his appearance, refused to attempt the cure. He often passed for a cripple with persons, who but a few minutes before had been conversing with him. Upon these occasions he would not only change the position of his limbs, but alter his features and countenance. He could assume all the professional, characteristic, and singular faces which he had observed at the theatre, at the Quakers-meeting, or any other place of public resort. He was by profession a posture-master, and died about the commencement of the reign of King William.

EXAMPLE of the POWER of IMAGINATION over the BODY.

In 1751 the waters of Glastonbury were at the height of their reputation. The virtues of the spring were supposed to be supernatural, and to have been discovered by a revelation made in a dream to a per-

son named Matthew Chancellor. The credulous expected, not merely to be cured of incurable distempers, but to recover lost faculties and mutilated limbs. An old woman, in the workhouse at Yeovil, who had long been a cripple, and used crutches, was strongly tempted to drink of Glastonbury waters, with a firm persuasion of being cured of her lameness. Several bottles of water were procured for her by the master of the workhouse, and such was the effect of the miraculous draught, that first one crutch, and, soon after, the other, was laid aside. The wonder was extolled, the fame of the miracle spread, when the cheat was discovered. The master of the workhouse protested to his friends, that he had fetched the water from an ordinary (and neighbouring) spring. It need scarcely be added, that when the force of the woman's imagination had exhausted itself, her infirmity returned, and the crutches were resumed. This story may afford an admonition to the modern disciples of mineral magnetism.

THE EARL of STAIR.

When the Earl of Stair was Ambassador at the Court of France, immediately after the accession of his late Majesty to the Crown, his Excellency made a most splendid appearance, and being naturally inclined to gallantry and expence, soon became a great favourite with the ladies there, by whose intrigues he was enabled to discover secrets which otherwise might have escaped the penetration of the most vigilant and sagacious minister. In the management of the ladies, whose favour he courted, he was forced to observe the greatest delicacy; play, he perceived, was their predominant passion, and as he was equally inclined to that amusement, he easily obtained, by means of cards, many private amusements, in which he could not have indulged on any other pretence. The Duchess of Maine was one of those illustrious personages whom the Earl took most pains to engage in his interest. She was passionately fond of play; of an inquisitive and busy temper; of vast capacity, and of a discernment so quick, that it was no easy matter to impose upon her; she was among the number of ladies too that affected to pry into the affairs of the cabinet, and who had gained an ascendancy over the then Regent, so far as not to be altogether ignorant of the most secret transactions of state. His Excellency, by losing large sums with this lady, and paying her the most particular respect, had insensibly worked upon her affections, but had

had not reaped the least advantage from her in point of politics, till an accident happened that brought about in an instant what he had long laboured at in vain. Being engaged as her partner in play, the run of luck turned against them, and the Duchess in the end was obliged to borrow of the Earl a thousand pistoles. His Excellency told her, he had yet twice that sum at her Highness's service, and pressed her to continue play, which she absolutely refused. Next morning early, she sent a message to the Earl, desiring instantly to speak with him. It is no unusual thing in France for ladies to receive morning visits from gentlemen in bed; neither was the Ambassador at all surprized when he found himself alone in the chamber of one of the Princesses of the blood-royal; she spoke of the money she had borrowed with some concern, as a matter she was very unwilling should take air; but his Lordship interrupted her, by saying, *it was impossible it should, for he had already forgot it himself, and should never have recollected it again, had not her Highness put his memory to the rack by refreshing it.*

Her Highness made no reply, but entered into a discourse on politics, in which she discovered to him the project that the Court of Sweden was then meditating, in concert with France, for a descent upon England and Scotland, in favour of the House of Stuart, by which timely discovery the whole scheme was defeated, and his Excellency acquired the reputation of an able and active Minister.

VENERABLE BEDE.

There is a passage in Bede, highly commending the piety and learning of the Irish in that age; but he overthrows all his praise in his termination of their character, in which he seems to imply, that all this piety and learning will be of no avail, *because they keep Easter at a wrong time of the year.*

The late MR. MUILMAN and CONSTANTIA PHILLIPS.

In the early part of Mr. Muilman's life he became enamoured with Constantia Phillips, and, finding he could not procure her as a mistress, resolved to venture upon her as a wife. They were accordingly married; but as their dispositions were not *exactly* similar, they were not *superlatively* happy. "Mr. Muilman," said Constantia, after they had been married about three months, "Mr. Muilman, I believe you are heartily tired of me, and I am heartily tired of you; so if you will settle five hundred pounds a year upon me for life, I will put you in a way of dissolving our marriage." He eagerly embraced this proposal, and gave her his bond for performance of the contract, and she produced a certificate of her *previous* marriage with a pastry-cook, who lived in Maiden-lane, Covent-garden. This point being ascertained, Mr. Muilman refused to pay her the promised annuity, and to her sorrow she found that there was a flaw in the drawing up the bond, which put it out of her power to compel him to pay it. She therefore told him that unless he entered into a new and legal engagement to pay it, she would take a step that would render her marriage *with him* perfectly legal. He laughed at her, but she performed her promise, by bringing a certificate, and producing a register, by which it appeared, that the Maiden-lane pastry-cook, *previous to his marriage with her*, had married *another woman*, who was still alive.

This disconcerted the merchant, who, however, got quit of her importunities, by giving her a considerable sum, on condition of her going to Jamaica, where she settled as keeper of a coffee-house, and died soon after.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ANECDOTES of GERMAN AUTHORS and AUTHORESSES residing at WEIMAR in SAXONY.

(Continued from p. 43.)

HERDER

IS General superintendant, Vice-president of the Consistory, and Inspector of all the Schools and Institutes in the Duchy of Weimar. This celebrated and excellent man, as well as his amiable family enjoy in high degree the favour of the Duchess Amalia, who is very fond of having him in her company. In his pulpit discourses, which seem destined to glorify the principal festivals of the Christian year, he sometimes takes too high a poetical flight, whereby they are rather too much above the comprehension of common hearers. The cultivated part of the congregation are greatly delighted and

U

and instructed by them: but the many stare with open mouths, as they would at some uncommon phenomenon in the heavens, which they view with wonder, without knowing any thing about the nature of it. Now and then, indeed, some golden intelligible sentence descends upon the heart of the hearer; as, according to the superstitious notions of some simple folks, a golden key is said to fall down from the rainbow. Herder's meritorious exertions to promote the good of the church and schools under his superintendence are well known: and his noble and amiable disposition have acquired him the love and esteem of all who have the happiness to be acquainted with him.

Herder possesses a mind amply stored with various erudition, and understands 12 languages. Nor has his application to these dry studies, as but too often is the case, blunted the acuteness of his judgment in matters of taste, or extinguished the poetic fire which pervades his writings. His principal work, *Ideen zur Geschichte der Menschheit*,* in four parts, exhibits excellent views of the organization and history of man in every age and in every clime, written in a style inimitably energetic. Indeed Lessing, Klopstock, and our Herder, are reputed to excel all other German writers in a profound knowledge of their native language. His *Briefe zur Beförderung der Humanität*†, in ten volumes, are excellent fragments toward the history of literature. Of late he has contended with uncommon force and acuteness against the phantoms of the Kantian philosophy. His last controversial publication against Kant, entitled *Kalligone*, abounds with new views of criticism and the arts.

Herder has the felicity of possessing a wife distinguished for singular strength of understanding and goodness of heart; and he is the happy father of an amiable daughter and of six most hopeful sons. It is a most delightful spectacle to those who have the good-fortune to be introduced to his house, to see this blooming circle assembled round their parents. Herder is very hospitable, and delights his guests with the honeyed words which flow from his eloquent lips, expressive of the sentiments of his noble heart, glowing with zeal for the welfare of mankind.

JOHN PAUL FRED. RICHTER,
Who has lately been appointed Secretary of Legation by the Duke of Hilburg.

* "Ideas towards a History of Man."

† "Letters towards promoting the Study of Fine Literature."

hausen. This celebrated poet with two heads, one of which has the physiognomy of a Cherub, and the other that of a Satyr, has but lately joined the poetic band who stray among the fertile and tuneful meads and groves of Weimar. The free and charming Muse of that place seems to have allured him from the noise and bustle of commercial Leipzig, where he before resided. Richter was born at Hoff, in the Marquitate of Bayreuth, where in his earlier years he was employed as a domestic tutor, and where his genius was gradually developed under circumstances not the most favourable, till at last he rose with the flight of an eagle before the wondering eyes of the literary world. The work in which his talents first shone forth and attracted applause and admiration, was a humorous romance, in three volumes, entitled *Hesperus*. His preceding publications are possessed of very inferior merit, and he himself considers his *Hesperus* to be his master-piece. When Wieland first read this work, he exclaimed, "There comes one with one of Shakespeare's wings!"

The most lively sprightliness, and a mien which notices whatever is ridiculous, are depicted in his expressive countenance. In his ever-moving eye glows that sublime ideal fire and life—that intoxication of soul, which seizes us in perusing his works. He is indeed all soul. His conversation as well as his writings abounds with wit and humour. It may be remarked of him, as it was of Voltaire, that he never opened his mouth without saying something witty. His literary celebrity paved him the way to the court of the Duchess Amelia, mother of the present Duke of Weimar, and to many other select circles, of which he became the soul and delight. His studies are a delicious feast to his mind, from which he tears himself with the greatest reluctance. So great is his thirst of knowledge, that he has studied every science methodically; and even yet he daily reads whatever falls in his way, from Göthe and Swift, his idol, down to the Leipzig Address-Calendar, with great attention, and from them makes excerpts, of which from early youth he has collected whole piles. There is nothing in the world which he hates more than the Kantian Philosophers, because to him they seem to wish to banish love from among mankind. He even goes so far as to propose in his writings the employing of rat's-bane to destroy that sect; and has lately written a bitter book against Fichte, entitled *Clavis Fichtiana*. Herder and Jacobi

cobi are at present the authors he most esteems. Herder entertains an equal esteem for him. Not so completely does Wieland harmonize with our poet. The irregular fancy of the latter offends the fine Grecian regularity of the former. Wieland however does justice to the genius of John Paul. In particular he admires the beautiful and sublime ideality of the characters in the *Hesperus*; and is of opinion, that so pure and heavenly a character, as Chlotild's, never before emanated from the imagination of a poet. Richter does not confine himself to books; he likewise with great diligence and interest studies mankind. For this purpose he often seeks the crowded scenes of busy life, frequents public places, at merry-makings and on other festive occasions mixes among the common people, and silently observes their ways and doings with a penetrating attentive eye.

He was lately on the point of marriage with a young lady of Hilburghausen, who is said to possess a soul congenial with his own: but he broke off the treaty, being of opinion that he could not make her so happy as she deserved. He loves the whole female sex, and zealously preaches against their oppression and subjugation by tyrant man.

The latest production of Richter is entitled *Titan*; where in a high romantic flight he attacks the cold egotism of the present age. To this work he prefixed a masterly poetic dedication to the Queen of Prussia and her three sisters. The Queen invited him last summer to visit her at Sans-souci, where he frequently had the honour to dine and converse with that beautiful and universally adored princess. This winter likewise he passes some time at Berlin: but, notwithstanding the flattering reception he there met with, he has fixed upon Weimar as his usual place of residence. Richter's Romances have all the humour of the witty Sterne, whom chiefly he has chosen for his pattern, united with the pathos of Rousseau. But he often heaps too many metaphors and similes together, so as to become tedious and even unintelligible. On the whole, indeed, his style cannot stand the test of strict criticism. He has created for himself a peculiar rhetoric. When he shall have learned to confine within due bounds his exuberant fancy, and to give to his works a more pleasing form, he will rank as the first romance-writer of his country. He is not translatable into any other language; but it is worth the while to learn German on his account alone.

BÖTTIGER,

Councillor of the Upper Consistory, and director of the school at Weimar. This celebrated literary chamber possesses the rare talent of performing a multiplicity of business in a short time. On one and the same day he executes his scholastic labours, superintends the *German Mercury*, of which he is now the sole editor, and the *Journal of London and Paris*, answers his numerous correspondents, &c. and yet in the evening appears at the theatre and in the circle of his friends with a cheerfulness and vivacity of mind which, like his external appearance, seems not depressed by his intense and almost excessive application to study; but exhibits the union of the great talent of facility with the still greater one of profoundness. And if any literary stranger arrives at Weimar with letters of recommendation to him, he still can find time to shew him, before sun-set, all the greater and smaller curiosities of the city.

Böttiger's favourite study is archæology, or the application of ancient works of art to the illustration of the classics and of the monuments of antiquity. His principal work is "*Explanations of Tischbein's Engravings of Hamilton's new Collection of Greek Vases*," in which he has exhibited many parts of ancient mythology in a quite new point of view; and on this subject he will shortly publish a large work in Latin, entitled "*Pantheon*." His numerous contributions to various periodical publications treat, for the most part, on antiquarian subjects, especially of the theatres on the ancients, relative to which he has likewise written a separate work, not yet published. He has likewise prepared for the press new editions of Terence and Martial, towards which he had been collecting materials for many years.

BERTUCH,

Secretary of Legation to the Duke of Weimar, whose service, however, he lately has left. His great speculative genius in almost all the branches of human industry, and his literary merit, are well known in Germany. He is the founder of some of the most celebrated and oldest journals in that country, viz. the *Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung*, the *German Mercury*, the *Journal of Fashions*, the *Geographical Ephemerides*, and others. With an unwearied spirit of speculation, he directs his attention to every quarter of the globe to find out new branches of commerce. He is connected with societies of discovery in the most remote countries, erects new and farms old salt-works, digs gold

gold in Spain, and pitcoal in Germany. From all this every one justly concludes, that this great merchant's affairs are in a state of the highest prosperity. Several years ago a report was current in Weimar, that Mr. Bertuch intended to settle in Würzburg; the Prince-bishop having promised him some considerable and very advantageous privileges: but these promises were rendered abortive by the unexpected opposition of the Chapter of Würzburg.

Bertuch acquired his first thousand dollars by his Translation of *Don Quixotte*, then generally read throughout Germany, and likewise the reputation of being perfectly master of the Spanish language, of which, however, he possessed only a superficial knowledge. He afterwards published a Spanish Magazine, in three volumes, the *Fables of Yuarre*, &c. but soon discovered that that was not the road by which one soon arrives at the Temple of Wealth. He therefore obtained from the Duke of Weimar a privilege for a *Landes-Industrie-Comtoir*, which soon became one of the first establishments of the kind in Germany, and now carries on so extensive a trade in books, and especially in copper-plates, maps, and picture-books on subjects of natural history, that Bertuch may be considered worth at least a hundred thousand rix-dollars.

Bertuch's wife is of as speculative a turn as her husband: she established at Weimar a manufactory of artificial flowers, and instructed the young maidens of that city in the art of making them.

Bertuch is likewise the founder, soul, and chief director of the Chalcographic Society, established under the patronage of the Prince of Dessau, who advanced the necessary funds, which in the course of four years has produced a considerable number of the most beautiful copper-plates.

FALK.

When on account of his *Schubus* (a satirical farce against the Prussian Minister Wölner and other favourers of obscurantism) he was expelled from Halle, where he had dedicated some years to the cultivation of his mind; he took refuge in Weimar, where he has since lived retired and to himself. On account of his sickly state of health, he follows a very strict dietical regimen; and in general shews a wonderful degree of stoicism with respect to most of those things which are passionately sought after by other men. This young poet, who is possessed of great talents, glows with the most ardent enthusiasm for the art, and finds the ideas of

perfection which he has formed to himself realized only in the works of the Greeks. With such a turn of mind, he is not seldom in danger of being so far blinded by his passion for the ancients as to become unjust towards the modern productions of genius. It happens to him in this respect as to a lover, who, charmed with his own dear Dulcinea, considers all other women as ugly, vile, and despicable when compared with the object of his affection. His favourite, we might almost say his only, conversation is about the art of poetry, its rules, the proper manner of forming oneself according to the rules of the art, and on reasoning criticism, which last he likewise diligently exercises, with his pen in his hand, in the course of his reading. As in his opinion no poet can lay claim to the laurel, who has not produced some great master-piece, he is now seriously employed upon such a work of immortality; but from the difficulty of attaining what he requires of himself, and from the usual considerate slowness of his pen, we may conjecture that this work will not soon appear before the public. Falk, to use his own words is determined not to remain for ever merely a moral police officer. The promised *chef d'œuvre* will be of the dramatic kind, and entitled *Prometheus*.

Falk is a native of Dantzic, where in his earlier years he diligently followed the trade of a hair-dresser, being that of his father: his first efforts in poetry were some new-years' odes, addressed to his customers, when he was suddenly seized by Apollo, and happily transported from his shop and his wig-block into the region of the liberal arts. From that time he continued to form himself chiefly without any assistance from others. Having heard that the Senate of Dantzic intended to withdraw from him a stipend which he enjoyed from them, he sent them his Satire against Man—and his pension was confirmed to him. Having a very exalted opinion of the mechanical part of the poetic art, he honours Voss, in this respect, above all the moderns: and in these un-Grecian times Göthe is his principal pattern in composition.

For the last five years he has annually published a *Satirical Almanack*, in which he lashes without mercy the follies and charlatanries of the political and literary world. In one of these Almanacks he had, as an eye-witness (for wherever he comes, he never fails to visit the asylums of suffering humanity) exposed the abuses and defects of the great hospital at Berlin, called *Charité*, and lashed as they deserved the

the unconscionable overseers of it. This made so great a noise at Berlin, that the King nominated commissioners to examine into the state of the hospital; and from their inquiries it appeared the accusations were all founded in fact: and now by the powerful assistance of the King, the *Charité* has been put under better regulations, and relief and consolation afforded to many hundred patients. In the Almanack for 1801 there is an imitation of Peter Pindar's *Louiad*, full of striking allusions to the fashionable follies prevalent in Germany, with a caricature prefixed, ridiculing the absurdities of the Leipzig Book-fair.

Falk is of a most unoffending, mild, agreeable, temper: an excellent husband, a warm friend, and glowing with zeal for the good and enlightening of man, which alone has made him a satirist.

VON KOTZEBUE

Had before his late journey to Russia returned to Weimar, his native city, where his mother still resides. He was formerly Town-president in Reval, and in consequence of his holding that office became ennobled. Eternally the sport of fortune, and of his own humour and vanity, he is undergoing continual metamorphoses before our eyes.—His mother takes the most lively concern in his theatrical fame: at the representation of any of her son's productions, she watches the public attention, and is always ready to answer with animation the critics, who from this side or that side may happen to whisper their objections. His sister, who is now married to the chief syndic of the city of Bremen, was once the most beautiful young lady in Weimar. The poet Göthe became enamoured of her, and wrote the excellent little family drama, entitled *Die Geschwister*, solely with the view of having the pleasure of acting the principal character along with her at a private theatre. Many rehearsals having been made on this occasion, and much conversation passing relative to theatrical affairs, the boy Kotzebue's talent for dramatic composition was first developed; and being afterwards cultivated under the fostering care of the poet Musæus, his maternal uncle, was at length fully matured and perfected in Livonia, when he was secretary to General Bauer, Governor of Riga, by the fortunate circumstance of his being appointed manager of a private theatre.—Kotzebue's writings and adventures are too well known to require to be here particularised. For an authentic account of the treatment he lately met with in Russia,

we refer our readers to vol. x, p. 423 of our Magazine.

COUNT VON LINKERT

Is a Member of the Board of Revenue, having, contrary to long established usage, been called, though a Roman Catholic, to fill that place on account of his extraordinary merit. Germany esteems him as one of her most intelligent foresters. In his journal, entitled *The Careful Forester*, he proposes some judicious remedies against the destructive vermin (*dermestes piniperda*, and *phalana monoc.* Linn.) which for the last ten years have committed great havoc in the woods of Germany. At present he is engaged on a large work relative to the breeding, &c. of sheep.

VON KNEBEL

Is a Major in the Prussian service, and enjoys a pension of 800 rix-dollars a-year from the Duke of Weimar, having been tutor to the deceased Prince Constantine. Knebel has published Translations of Catullus and Propertius, which are highly esteemed; and we may soon expect from his pen a masterly metrical Translation of Lucretius, on which he has been engaged for several years. He is likewise the author of some very pretty original elegies in the German language, which well deserve to be collected into a volume. This worthy man lately married a Demoiselle Rudolph, an esteemed singer, lately belonging to the band of the Duke of Weimar.

JAGEMANN,

Councillor and Librarian to the Dowager Duchess Amelia, has deserved well of German literature, which he enriched with many precious foscules and fruits from Italy. Jagemann is much esteemed by the Duchess Amelia. He has published an excellent Italian Dictionary, and teaches the Italian language in Mounier's Institute in the Belvedere. He was educated in the Roman Catholic religion, went to Italy as Father-confessor to the Grand-duke of Tuscany, and resided 14 years in Florence, where he studied Italian literature at the fountain-head. On his return from Italy, he became a convert to Protestantism, and was taken into the service of the Duke of Weimar. His *Letters on Italy* in particular, his Italian Chrestomathies, and his Translation of Galanti are deservedly esteemed by the literary public of Germany.

PROFESSOR MAIER,

The Painter. Göthe became acquainted, during his travels in Italy, with this eminent artist, who is a native of Stafa, near the Lake of Zurich in Switzerland; and

and lately invited him to Weimar, where he has been appointed by the Duke painter to his theatre, with a suitable salary: he is likewise instructor of the Duke's children, and professor in the Academy of drawing. Several decorations in the Weimar Theatre, in the Duke's new Palace, &c. were painted by Maier. Nor is he less distinguished for his theoretical knowledge of his art, and for a correct critical eye, of which the *Propyläen* (published by him conjointly with Göthe), and many learned reviews in the *Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung*, furnish proofs highly to his honour.

MAIER,

The Historian. He is author of "Letters on History," with a Preface by Herder, and of an estimable History of the Club-law of Germany; and is now publishing a History of the great Duguesclin (in two volumes), drawn from original sources in the university library of Göttingen; and exhibiting an interesting view of the manners and opinions of the middle ages.

DOCTOR HUNNIUS,

Practising Physician at Weimar. His "Dissertation on the Diarrhoea," his work "on the Diseases incident to Actors," and his Observations on the Brunonian System, are well worth the attention of the medical reader. He is the friend of *Hufeland* in Jena, and has hitherto fought under his banners with great courage and skill against Professor Röschlaub, the great champion of the Brunonian System. At present he is writing a large work "On Poisons."

BARON VON SECKENDORF.

From his pen are the translations which lately appeared under the title of "Blossoms of Greek Poetry:" and he is editor of the new Almanack, which is to be published every three months.

VULPIUS,

Register at the Duke's library, and a writer of romances and dramatic pieces. He is the editor of the journal entitled *Janus*, which has been published at Weimar since the beginning of the last year: and to him is committed the task of correcting and adapting the operas which are acted on the Weimar-stage.—Vulpus is the author of "Rinaldo Rinaldini," and of several other romances replete with chivalric adventures and dreadful tales about spectres: but these productions he usually sends forth into the world without prefixing his name to them, that he may thus escape the severe lashes of criticism.

Many other authors deserve to be here

mentioned, some of whose names would stand very high on the list, if they did not rather choose to remain concealed.—Weimar likewise numbers among her inhabitants several eminent poetesses and authoresses: they are usually called the *Muses of Weimar*. The most distinguished are:

MADAME VON WOHLZOGEN,

Authoress of *Agnes von Lilien*, a lady of an uncommon strength of mind. Her husband is chamberlain to the Duke, and was last year sent to Petersburg as ambassador to negotiate the treaty of marriage between the hereditary Prince of Weimar and a Russian Princess. Her newest production is a novel entitled "Robert and Nanny," the scene of which is laid in Switzerland. It was printed in the *Damen-Calendar* for 1800 and 1801, but will shortly appear as a separate publication. Schiller is her brother-in-law, and he has so high an opinion of her taste and judgment, that he frequently reads to her the most beautiful scenes of his tragedies, at the time he is composing them.

MADEMOISELLE VON IMHOF,

The youngest and most beautiful of the Muses of Weimar. Every reader of Schiller's "Almanack" is well acquainted with the productions of this amiable poetess. When she read her last poem, *The Sisters of Lesbos*, in manuscript to her friends; John Paul Richter, who was one of the auditors, was so enraptured with the beauties of the piece, that he exclaimed with enthusiasm: "Till this time we had only poets; but now we likewise possess a poetess!" From her tender years she cultivated her poetic talents, but her merit was concealed behind the veil of modesty; till Schiller, on seeing an occasional poem of hers, made the happy discovery, and introduced the young blushing Muse before the public. She has been lately appointed maid of honour to the reigning Duchess of Weimar. To her poetical talents, M. von Imhof joins great musical skill, and is likewise a good painter. One of her smaller poems, entitled "The Ghosts of the Lake," has been set to music by the celebrated composer Wölfl of Vienna. The scene is taken from Ossian, and music quite suitable to the melancholy tone of the poem. In her childhood she resided with her parents in England, and has still a great predilection for English literature: she writes and speaks English like her mother-tongue. She now employs her few hours of leisure in writing a musical drama and a tragedy.

ORI.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TRANSLATION of a PASSAGE in HESIOD'S
WORKS and DAYS, verse 223.

WHERE unbribed JUSTICE lifts her even
scale,

Where native Rights and equal Law prevail,
All-bounteous fortune crowns the blissful
place,

And Joy and Comfort smile on every face:
Prolific PEACE swarms forth her myriad
trains;

With life and motion glow the peopled plains:
The fiends of WAR great Jove's protecting
hand

Forbids to roll their tempest o'er the land.
No shrieks of Woe assail the startling ear;

No breath of Famine blasts the blooming year:
O'er the gay scene no cloud of sorrow low'rs;

Convivial Joy leads on their circling hours:
Each undulating vale rich harvests fill,

Flowers deck the mead, trees crown the
waving hill.

Oaks from their boughs a shower of acorns
throw;

Bees hoard their nectar in the trunk below.
Broad flocks, that spread and whiten o'er
the field,

Their fleecy tribute to the shepherd yield.
No ravish'd matrons there, no spurious race;

Each sire reflected in his infant's face.
Bless'd in th'abundance of their native stores,

No lust of plunder lures to distant shores.

For lawless states, who spurn each rule of
right,

Their glory War, and Robbery their delight,
All-righteous Jove, whose glance nor dark-
ness hides,

Nor time, nor place, a vengeance due pro-
vides.

Whole nations oft their rulers' sin atone,
And suffering millions rue the crimes of one.

Chill Penury the spoils with sickness shares;
And Pestilence but gleans what famine spares.

Each orphan parent mourns their children
dead;

The race redeemed by no prolific bed.
By vengeful Jove their armies pined and
slain

In tainted camps or on the ensanguin'd plain:
Towns to one grave see yawning earthquakes
sweep,

And navies plunging in the foamy deep!

Dorchester-Gaol, GILBERT WAKEFIELD.
Jan. 27, 1801.

THE SYMPATHETIC SCREEN,

AN IMITATION,

Addressed to a LADY on her DESIGN of paint-
ing a FIRE-SCREEN with SYMPA-
THETIC INKS—the SUBJECT, the BUD-
DING of AARON'S ROD.

TWO sister-arts had long divided men,
On sight and sound, the pencil and the
pen.

Painting could boast, in one accomplished whole
To stamp the stronger image on the soul;

While Poesy, with more diffusive art,
Detailed the progress of each separate part;

Minutely tracing every varied state,
From nascent being to perfection's height.

By emulation fired, the rival maid
Resorts, Oh *Chemia*, to thy potent aid;

By thee inspired, she sought her sister's cell,
Led by the music of the lyren-shell.

Sad were its sounds:—the progress they dis-
play

Of blooming summer passing to decay,

Till bending autumn, with her fruit-crown'd
hoft,

Falls, charmed, into the deadly lap of frost.
Suffused in tears, the throng around her hung,

And chilling Nature shuddered as she sung.

Now Painting round them casts a magic
veil,

That realized to sight the sorrowing tale;

Each scene successive to the senses brought,
As Nature bade, and Poesy had taught;

Till, life extinguished, blasted every grace,
Blank Desolation occupied their place.

Painting, elate, her novel powers surveyed,
And once again the potent charm assayed;

Powerful, alike, to ruin, or to save,
She breathed the gale of life o'er Nature's
grave—

Thro' every pore the warm effluvia darts,
And life seems bursting in a thousand parts,

Yet indistinct:—but soon the spreading flame
Uniting, rises into shape and name:

Now lofty hills their verdant crowns display,
In vernal pomp emerging into day;

Now melting snows embrown the falling
floods,

And, waked by warmer zephyrs, flush the
buds;

Now, all expanding, floret floret meets,
Profuse of life, and prodigal of sweets:

In winter's lap was spring by summer found,
And life, and health, and beauty bloom'd

around;

The silent tear gave place to pleasure's
voice,

For laughing Nature bade her sons rejoice;
But Poesy, deserted in her seat,

All sadly fate, and sung her own defeat.

So when to Aaron's power each faction's
chief

Denied the tribute of a true belief,
His barren rod High Heaven propitious studs,

With fruits rich rising from their living
buds;

His vanquished rivals quit contention's strife,
And hail him—"Favoured of the Lord of
Life."

T.

A PARTY of young people having met together to celebrate the termination of the old century and the commencement of the new one, the two following Addressies were spoken in characters dressed and suited to the occasion.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

OLD MAN.

Old as I am, and ready to expire,
Propt on my staff, I come at your desire;
Some few last dying words you wish to hear,
Few they *must* be—for my last hour is near.
Alas! time was that I was young like you,
My days began in peace and plenty too;
But e'en in infancy the storm of war,
Came rushing o'er my cradle from afar:
When *Blenheim's* hero filled the world with
awe,
And gallant *Bombow* gave the ocean law,
The cannon's roar, the clash of hostile spears,
Were sounds familiar to my youthful ears;
My eyes affrighted saw th' ensanguin'd plain,
Where Death and Horror held united reign.
When thirteen summers o'er my head had
past,
To bless the exhausted world, Peace came at
last;
And had not fierce Rebellion broke my rest,
My youth with tranquil pleasures had been
blest:
But what a chequer'd scene my life has been!
Five dreadful wars these eyes fatigued have
seen;
Five times, when *England* measured spears
with *France*,
I saw their hostile troops and fleets advance;
And, oh! what joy as often have I seen!
Peace, with her olive branch, step in be-
tween.
But not with war alone my ears have rung,
Music, for me, her sweetest strains has sung;
How oft with rapture have I list'ned long,
When sweet *Corelli* chain'd th' attentive
throng,
When *Handel's* genius charmed the ravish'd
ear
With hallelujas, such as angels hear!
Nor were the pow'rs of eloquence unknown,
Not mightier shook the Macedonian's throne:
Rous'd by the people's wrongs, lo! *Chatham*
rose,
And hurled his attic thunder on their foes;
Burke soar'd aloft on Fancy's daring wing,
Now lash'd a venal court—and now a king—
Then sunk; while *Fox*, with Freedom boldly
join'd,
And claimed the boon of Heav'n for all man-
kind.
For me how many a bard has tun'd his lyre,
And caught, like *Pope*, the true poetic fire:
Thomson, who sweetly sung the rolling year,
And *Gray* and *Hammond* to the Muses dear;
Pride of her sex, what strains has *Aikin* sung,
To age a solace, transport to the young!
Art too, and science, held an equal pace,
The pow'rs of an improving nature's face;

Through rocks deep bor'd, and over thirly
hills,
He leads the ductile slow-collected rills;
From earth's low orb, he bids his car arise,
And sails advent'rous through the trackless
skies;

Divided provinces converse by sight,
And fame flies swifter than the winged light.
But ah! these latter days are filled with woe,
How sinks my heart, my tears how fast they
flow!

On ev'ry side distress that mocks relief,
And famine fills the measure of my grief.
Alas! I faint—the pow'rs of life stand still,
I've lived my time, and now to Heav'n's high
will

I sink resigned—and Oh! when I am gone,
And some young upstart fills my vacant throne,
Forget me not, my friends,—Oh! spare my
fame!

Nor heap foul slanders on my hapless name:
Let Candour tell the tale:—Who has not
shar'd

The num'rous festive joys which I prepar'd?
Who has not tasted benefits from me,
Or found kind solace, e'en in misery?
I sink—farewell—my creeping sands are run—
My fun is set—and Heaven's high will be
done!

Enter NINETEENTH CENTURY.

YOUTH.

Just twelve o'clock!—and now I take my
turn;
Zounds! what a merry thing 'tis to be born:
Old Gaffer, who has hobbled just an age,
Fell down in fits, they say, and left the stage:
Upon my life! this is a pretty place,
This motley world, where I must run my
race.
Bless me! what charming creatures have we
here!
I'll speak to one—Good morning, pretty dear!
Thanks for that smile, it welcomes me to
life;
They told me I was born midst care and strife,
But here I neither woe nor strife can see,
At least no strife but who should honour me.
I'll take a turn around, and see what's doing,
What busy throngs, retreating and pursuing!
What jostling bustling crowds obstruct the
way,
Eager to share the fortunes of the day:
Hark! what was there! is that the cannon's
roar?
Go—bid them give this monstrous folly o'er;
Tell them, that *Gaffer Gray* is dead and gone,
And I am stepped into his vacant throne;
Tell them it is my will that discord cease,
I come, to give the suffering nations peace:
Peace they shall have, and he who breaks the
rule,
I'll chronicle a villain or a fool.
Pray gentles, have we got a prophet here?
One who can peep thro' many a distant year;
Can

Can stroke his beard, and tell what joy or
care,
What ups and downs in life shall be our share:
Are you the cunning man? or you? or you?
Come tell my fortune first, and tell me true:
Say, shall I live to see mankind grow wise,
And know the dearest gifts of Heav'n to prize?
How long shall guilty passions poison life?
How long shall folly urge the savage strife?
How long shall man creation's boons survey,
Then madly throw its richest pearls away?
How long shall modest worth be doom'd to
mourn,
Spurn'd by the proud, of impudence the scorn?
How long shall coxcomb pedants claim the
prize,
And learning starve, retired from vulgar eyes?
How long shall mystery for religion pass,
And scoundrels cheat the world, as babes of
grace?
And white-robed knaves, to sense and reason
blind,
Impose their own dark creed on all man-
kind? [Rings a bell.
O yes! O yes!—if any one can tell,
Where Honour, exil'd long from courts, does
dwell;
Where stubborn British honesty stands by,
Watching his country's fate with anxious
eye;
Whoe'er can lead a patriot statesman forth,
Replete with wisdom, fortitude, and worth;
Whoe'er shall teach my unskilled hands to
raise
A monument, not undeserv'd, of praise,

To him this golden chain and scarf I give,
His name engraved with mine shall ever live;
His eye the best delights of earth shall greet,
Perennial flow'rs shall spring beneath his
feet,
And wit and beauty grace his happy seat.
Norwich, Dec. 31, 1800.

SONNET,

By the AUTHOR of the PARADISE of TASTE.

HOW oft in Reason's spite must we be told,
(And told it too in Britain's lib'ral air)
By those that Afric's sons in bondage hold,
That better they than Scotia's peasants
fare!

Could ye their hunger feed with fruits of
gold,
And liquid rubies for their drink prepare,
All this for Freedom's feast were richly sold,
Which Nature's voice incites each son to
share.

The naked wretch that drinks the torrent's
tide,
And picks his scanty meal from shrub or
tree,
While unrestrain'd by Pow'r's tyrannic pride,
O'er all the mountains he can wander free,
Is happier far (in ev'ry manly mind)
Than he that sumptuous fares in Slav'ry's
halls confin'd.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications are requested.)

The Right Honourable Lord Nelson, K. B. Vice
Admiral of the Blue, Duke of Bront, &c.
From a Picture by Abbot, in the Possession of
J. Mac Arthur, Esq. Engraved by James
Heath, and published by Macklin, Fleet-street;
Thompson, Newport-street; and Colnaghi,
Cockspur-street. Price 10s. 6d.

THIS is engraved in the dotted man-
ner, and from the name of the ar-
tist it is hardly necessary to say, it is well
engraved; but with respect to resem-
blance, if an engraving from De Costa,
which we noticed in our last retrospect, is
like the gallant Admiral, this is not; for
the two portraits bear very little resem-
blance to each other.

Earl St. Vincent. De Costa pinxit, J. Stow
sculpt. Published by Brydon, Charing-Cross.
Price 2s. 6d.

This is intended as a companion to
a portrait of Lord Nelson by the same ar-
tists, which was noticed last month, and
MONTHLY MAG. No. 70.

in design and execution is equal to that
which preceded it.

Lord Kilwarden, Chief Justice of the King's
Bench in Ireland. Painted by H. Hamilton,
1795. F. Bartolozzi sculpt. Published by
Cowen, 39, Fleet-street, and Grafton street,
Dublin, Nov. 1800. Price 10s. 6d.

When Stuart, the American portrait-
painter, was in England, and once painted
a portrait of Judge Barrington, arrayed
in all the pompous paraphernalia of his
profession; the artist went through the
three first sittings very much to the satis-
faction of his employer, who expressed
high approbation of the drawing, disposi-
tion of the figure, colouring, &c.—“but
I think,” added he, “I think, if you
were to add another curl or two to the
left side of the periwig, it would make
it more uniform, and be an improvement;
but perhaps I am wrong, and if I am,
Mr. Stuart must pardon me, for, to tell
you

you the honest truth, I am no Judge." "No Judge," replied Stuart, "No Judge, Sir! How happened it then, that you have always sat to me in a Judge's robes and periwig?" In such robes, &c. it has always been the custom to paint our sages of the law, and a portrait of a Judge without a professional periwig &c. is a novelty which we have seldom witnessed; but in this state is Lord Kilwarden introduced to the public, and a very respectable portrait it is. In air and manner it reminded us of Houbraken's head of John Locke. It is engraved in line; and though it can hardly be put in the class of one of Bartolozzi's best plates, the engraving has considerable merit.

Mrs. Orby Hunter. Painted by Hoppner, R. A. Portrait-Painter to the Prince of Wales, and engraved and published by John Young, Engraver to his Royal Highness. Price 2l. 2s. in Colours.

This is a very fine portrait of a most beautiful woman; the attitude is simple and elegant, and the general effect striking and interesting.

The Thresher, and the Sower; two Prints, engraved by S. W. Reynolds, from R. Westall, R. A. and published by W. Pearce, Berners-street. Price 1l. 10s. the Pair.

These are two very beautiful designs; the Thresher is singularly fine, and has every appearance of being drawn from nature. The companion-print is probably imaginary: they are engraved in mezzotinto, which is not the best stile for either landscape or Westall's most picturesque designs,—but notwithstanding this, they are upon the whole two very fine plates.

Aliboufe Politicians. G. Morland, pinxit. W. Ward sculpt. Industrious Cottagers, Companion-print to the above, by the same Artists. Published by J. and W. Ward, Newman-street.

In the first of these prints Mr. Morland has been singularly happy: it is plain unadorned nature in a mirror. Never was there a more simple and unaffected composition. It represents a country butcher filling his pipe, and listening attentively to a labourer who is reading a newspaper; and the story is conceived and told with uncommon felicity. *The Industrious Cottagers*, though very pretty in parts, is by no means equal to it, either in character or interest. The engraving of both of them is in mezzotinto.

Caleb, and Ashab his Daughter. Joshua, chapter xv.—19th verse. H. Singleton pinxit. J. Godby sculpt. Published by Marples, No.

19, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square. Price 1l. 1s.

This design does great credit to the artist: it is in his best manner, and has some resemblance to the best style of Hamilton. The back-ground is exceedingly rich and beautiful, and it is very well engraved in the chalk manner. The subject is rather obscure for a picture, but he has made the most of it.

Venus sleeping on the Bed of Mars. Paint par David, Membre de l'Académie de Peinture de Paris. Engraved and published by Bow, Piccadilly. Price 1l. 6s.

The merit of the drawing from which this is copied lies more in the extreme high finishing, than in any thing else; and that merit the print does not possess; but considered as engraved from a design by an artist of whom we have heard so much, and know so little, is a curiosity.

The Magnanimous Ally. Gilray, St. James's-street.

Of the etchings by this original and whimsical artist, it is not easy to speak in terms equal to their merit. This is a most spirited caricature of our late magnanimous Ally, the Emperor of all the Russias, trampling under foot the violated treaty.

The Union Club. Gilray. Price 5s.

An admirable though violent caricature of the drunken orgies of a certain club. Except Hogarth's *Modern Midnight Conversation*, we have never seen any thing in this walk to equal it. The various and whimsical effects produced by excess of wine, afford ample materials for such a pencil as Gilray's: for sometimes, like love, it renders a fool sensible—transforms a wise man into an ass—and seems to imbibe a new quality from every different body, as water takes a tincture from the ground it runs through.

Christ Church Gate, Oxford. Engraved by Fittler, after a Drawing by W. De la Motte, of Oxford. Published for Messrs. Boydell. Price 15s. Proofs 25s.

This is an accurate, and to some persons will be an interesting, view of the place, and very well engraved.

Bonaparte; a Bust from Nature. Sold by B. and R. Shout, Statuaries, No. 18, Holborn. Price 10s. 6d.

How far this bears a resemblance to the Gallic Hero it professes to commemorate, we know not; but it carries the appearance of being what it professes,—from nature, and is a well executed bust.

Thirty-one Italian pictures of a very superior

superior cast, are now exhibiting at the Gallery, No. 20, Lower Brook street.—Admittance 2s. 6d.

They are the spoils of the Colonna Gallery, the Aldobrandini Cabinet and Villa, and the Borghese Gallery. Some of them were taken by the French at Rome, destined for the Museum at Paris, and found at Genoa.

In No. 3. The Ganymede, Titian has combined his own colouring with that of Rubens. It is eminently splendid, without glare or tumult, and shews body, without being trowelled. The landscape by Gasper Poussin is in the first style of excellence; and the Cabinet picture, by Raphael, of the Madona, Infant Christ, and St. John, exquisitely beautiful. The large picture of a Saint and Angels, by Caracci, is an astonishing display of art.

Continuation of the List of Prices paid for Pictures and Plates by the late Mr. Macklin.

For the *Holy Family*, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, R. A. Mr. Macklin paid 500l. and for the very fine print from it, engraved by Mr. Sharp, 700l. To the same admirable engraver, for the copy from Mr. West's picture of *the Witch of Endor*, 400l. To J. K. Sherwin, for engraving *the Fortune Teller*, from a picture painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, R. A. 150l. For engraving the *Fishermen going out*, and *the Fisherman's Return*, from two pictures, painted by F. Whateley, esq. R. A. Mr. Macklin paid to J. Barry 280l. *The Farmer's Stable*, from an original picture in the collection of the Rev. Bate Dudley, painted by G. Morland, and engraved by W. Ward, 200l. *The*

Sportsman's Return, from an original picture in the collection of Mr. Edward Rogers, of Liverpool, painted by G. Morland, and engraved by W. Ward, 125l. *The Angels appearing to the Shepherds*, Luke ii.—8, 9, 10, from a picture painted by Thomas Stothart, engraved by W. Skelton, 250l.

For engraving the portrait of *Lord Mansfield*, from the picture painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, R. A. paid to F. Bartolozzi, R. A. 500l. For the portrait of *Lord Ashburton*, engraved by the same artist, 200l. *Mr. Mingay*, from a picture painted by G. Romney, engraving by C. H. Hodges, 50l. *Dr. Kippis*, from a picture painted by W. Artaud, engraving by F. Bartolozzi, R. A. 40l. *Lord Lifford*, from a picture painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, engraving by R. Dunkarton, 70l.

Bust of General Washington.

We had lately the pleasure of announcing, that Col. Tatham had brought forward a design for securing to future generations an authentic likeness of the late General Washington, by means of a full-sized statue, to be executed by Mr. Flaxman, from the original cast by M. Houdon, of Paris, who went over to America at the public expence, in order to take the same from the life.

Mr. Flaxman has now completed a mould for the bust, and will proceed on the castings in the course of the ensuing week.

As one of the principal objects contemplated is to guard against spurious resemblances, proper measures will be taken to identify the casts from this authentic original.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

PROCEEDINGS of the CLASS of MATHEMATICS and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY for the FIRST THREE MONTHS of the YEAR 9—(beginning Sept. 23, 1800.)

C. PRONY has published a detailed plan of that part of the business of the Polytechnic School which concerns the doctrine of equilibrium and mechanical motion.

C. LACROIX communicated his ideas on the necessity of making new experiments on the resistance of fluids, and the means of accomplishing this object.

C. DUC LACHAPELLE, an Associate, sent a very circumstantial memoir on the winter of the year 8 (1799—1800) which proved the destruction of half the crops in the south of France. He refers the chief causes of this calamity to the absence of snow, irregular thaws, and a great quantity of hoar-frost.

Notwithstanding the frequent rains, the solstitial declination of the sun has been observed throughout the year. These observations, though few in number, have repeatedly confirmed the singular result, that the obliquity of the ecliptic appears weaker by some seconds in winter than in summer.

summer. This phenomenon may depend either on the imperfect knowledge of absolute refraction, or of the variations which it experiences in different states of the atmosphere.

C. LEGENDRE has given a third edition of his *Geometry*; and C. LACROIX a second of his *Elements of Algebra*. The quick demand for these works shews both their real merit, and the zeal with which mathematics are studied in France.

The Executive Commission of Piedmont, who have received from C. VASALI the models of the metre and the kilogramme, write to the Institute, that they are about to appoint a Committee in order to establish, with the greatest accuracy, the relations between the weights and measures of Piedmont and those now adopted in France. It will also do its utmost to make the people sensible of the advantages of the new metrical system, the adoption of which will add to the bonds of union which should subsist between the two nations.

The INSTITUTE of CAIRO

Have been publishing some of the results of their labours. Among these are the following:—

A Memoir of C. LANCRET and CHABOL on the means of re-establishing the canal of Alexandria, which will be no less useful a work to agriculture than to commerce.

A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of different points of Upper and Lower Egypt, by C. NOUET, and the observations of the same astronomer to determine the course of the Nile from Syene to Cairo. This is a new and important work, which has been carried on with the greatest exactness.

A Memoir by C. LEPERE on the *Mekyas* of the Isle of Raoudah, a monument constructed by the Caliph Almanon, in the year 211 of the Hegira, to measure the height of the Nile. It consists of a well, which communicates by a subterranean passage with that river, and therefore the water which it contains is always on a level with those of the Nile. In the middle of the well is a marble column divided into cubits, palms, and digits, for a scale of height. For the convenience of the observer winding stairs are fixed to the side of the well, down to the bottom. And when the French came, that well was nearly filled with the slime of the water, so that the communication with the river

was only kept up by filtration. C. Leperere has caused it to be thoroughly cleaned out, and thereby the column has been completely exposed, and the divisions on the scale are found to be more accurate than has been imagined. The size of each of the sixteen cubits is .54 of a metre—(about 21 inches English.)

Lastly, a long Memoir upon the agriculture and commerce of Upper Egypt, by C. GIRARD, which concludes in these words:—"What success may not be looked for from all that has been undertaken for the amelioration of Egypt, which, placed in the centre of the old world, may unite all its productions, and from the advantages of its situation become the most natural emporium for the commerce of the universe?"

SOCIETY of EMULATION at ROUEN.

Cit. POUCHET proposed a method of ascertaining with exactness the degree of fineness of cotton. "The fineness of thread," he says, "is expressed by their length in a given weight; thus at Rouen the thread No. 24 measures 2400 ells in the pound. The same rule may be applied to the raw cotton, taking smaller admeasurements in order not to raise the numbers to an inconvenient height. Thus in estimating the fineness of No. 20 of the Fernambouc and Bourbon threads it is found, that the number of hairs which go to form the thickness of each, is 68 in the former, and 120 in the latter. Now as the No. 20 indicates 20,000 ells in the pound, it follows that there are 1,360,000 ells of hairs in the pound of Fernambouc, and 2,400,000 in the Bourbon, which numbers may be expressed by 33 and 58 respectively, the former of which is the number of hectometers in a gramme. This general method is applicable to wool also, and therefore in speaking of the different sorts of this article, such as that of Spain, England, Berry, &c. a more accurate idea of their comparative fineness will thus be formed, and the labours of the manufacturer will be directed with more precision." To this plan of Pouchet, the objection was urged that, "if the Bourbon is finer than the Fernambouc, and if fineness is to be the leading distinction in the value of the article, how happens it that the Bourbon is considerably cheaper than the Fernambouc and other kinds which are inferior in this quality?" To this the author of the paper replies, that the Bourbon has really a quality and intrinsic value superior

superior to the others, which is acknowledged over India, as it is the material of the finest muslins, and which gives it the preference in the English markets; but that the reason of its depreciation in France (which is almost always at least 15 per cent. below the price of the Fernambouc and Marignan) is that the French manufacturers are ignorant of the precise manipulations which the English and Indians know so well how to turn to account.

C. LEVAVASSEUR, a Corresponding Member, and General of Artillery, presented to the Society a work of high importance and utility, entitled, "A Table of the Corresponding Proportions of the New System of Universal Weights and Measures adopted at Paris and in the National Establishment, with the Old French Measures; to which is added, Logarithmical Tables of these Proportions." The author observes, that as all the new French *metrology* is founded on decimal arithmetic as well as on the system of logarithms, and as the latter affords the simplest, most convenient, and expeditious mode of calculation, he considered the use of logarithms as preferable to every other method for converting the old measure into the new, and *vice versa*. This may be performed, it is well known, by the common rule-of-three; but it then requires both a multiplication and a division, often long and tedious; whereas in working by logarithms nothing more is required than to take out of the common tables the logarithms of the number sought for, and from those of General Levassieur the logarithm of the corresponding number, and to add them together, which is by far more simple and expeditious. He has also constructed several tables, containing a variety of proportional calculations of a more complicated nature, but such as will constantly occur, as long as the inconvenience consequent to a change of the whole system of weights and measures will continue. For example, he has formed these logarithmical tables to procure, by a single addition, the answer of such questions as the following:—"What will be the cost in francs of 27 metres of cloth, at 7 liv. 10s. the Paris ell?"

C. DEPILLON has given to the Society a new demonstration of the proposition, "that of all regular *isoperimetrical* figures, the circle is that which has the greatest superficies."

C. L'HOTTE, who was required to examine this new demonstration, after men-

tioning that which is furnished by elementary geometry, declares that this given by C. Depillon appears to him no less interesting, as it may throw new light upon one of the most beautiful theorems in geometry; may assist the minds of those who are not fully sensible of the force of the ancient demonstration, may be applied in a variety of cases, and may induce the author not to abandon the theory of *isoperimeters* to which the Bernouillis and Euler did not think it useless to direct their studies.

The process of C. Depillon is the following:—He begins by seeking the analytical expression of the area of the polygon, and causes to enter into it the tangent of the angle at the centre of the polygon: this area being a *maximum*, its differential is none. Hence by a series of calculations, the author is led to the conclusion, that the sine of the angle in the centre of the polygon is equal to the area which subtends it. The polygon, therefore, becomes confounded with the circle, and thus the circle is the maximum sought for.

SOCIETY of ARTS and AGRICULTURE at BOULOGNE.

This Society held its second public meeting on the 1st Fructidor, year 8, (August 19, 1800.) The President, C. DOLET, opened the sitting with a speech in favour of these Agricultural Societies, and the advantages likely to accrue from them, and pointed out a number of improvements entirely owing to the united labours of zealous citizens in the laudable object of the agricultural art, A medal was decreed to C. Maurice Remond, for the most satisfactory answer to the prize-question of the preceding year, which was, "What is the safest, most convenient, and least expensive method of preventing the accidents to which the shaft-horse of a waggon is exposed on going down hill."

The prizes proposed for the ensuing year were the following:—"What are the best means for employing the local advantages and the industry of the inhabitants of the district of Boulogne, to promote the commerce and welfare of this maritime town."

The Society, struck with the inconvenience which arises in elevated countries, and especially the Haut Boulonnais, from long droughts, proposes as a prize-question:—"What are the best methods of procuring, to farms and villages placed in elevated

elevated situations, a sufficient supply of water for their cattle and other necessary purposes?" It is to be observed, that the Haut-Boulonnais is a chalky country, not overlooked by any neighbouring mountain; that it contains but little wood, and that the wells that have been hitherto dug go as deep as 100 metres (111 yards.)

For the year 11 the Society proposes the following prize:—"Considering the difficulty which the farmers of the district of Boulogne have to procure thorn-bushes proper for enclosures, being at a distance from any of the national forests, and aware of the advantage that would result from establishing a plantation of thorn near every farm, the Society will deliver a prize of medals to every farmer who shall have planted a quarter of a *hectaire* with quick-set (*crataegus oxyacantha*) fit for enclosures, which shall be in a thriving condition in the year 11.

MUSEUM of NATURAL HISTORY.

The lioness of the National Menagerie having lately whelped three living cubs at her full time, an opportunity has been afforded of observing several particulars relative to the propagation of this animal with more accuracy than has been done hitherto. Both the parent animals were taken by the Arabs between Bonn and Constantine when only six months old, and were believed to be of the same litter. They were brought into France by C. Felix, one of the keepers of the menagerie. By his great attention to them they are now in perfect health and vigour, and the male is perhaps the finest of this kind in Europe. They are at present six years and a half old. The female has been pregnant once before, but being irritated in her den by some imprudent visitors she hurt herself and miscarried. The foetus were then only two months old, and were without hair. Fifteen days afterwards she became in heat, and received the male several times. As the last time was the 23d of July, it is probable that the time of conception may be dated from this period, and this fixes the time of gestation at 100 days, and not six months, as Buffon has mentioned from the authority of Philostratus and Wredt. On the day of her delivery the lioness appeared languid, and dragged her food within her den without tasting it. However, she made no kind of cry, nor appeared less mild to her keeper

than usual. She dropped her first whelp on the evening of the 9-10 Nov. at ten o'clock, the second three quarters of an hour after, and the third two hours after midnight. When first born they were as big as full grown cats (and not six or seven inches in length, as some have pretended.) Their head, however, was larger in proportion. They differ much from full-grown lions; their skin is of a red-brown, marked with blackish spots and bars, the tail is marked with black rings on a tawny ground. The males have no mane. Their eyes were open from the first, and they walk dragging their legs. Their cry is a loud mewing, like a cat when irritated. The mother takes the greatest care of them, carries them in her mouth when she wants to change their place, licks them constantly, and takes great care not to trample on them when she is moving.

LYCEUM of the REPUBLIC.

In the course of moral philosophy, C. DEGERANDO, in a preliminary discourse, explained the object, character, and history of this science. He divided the history into four principal periods, the first rendered celebrated by the appearance of Socrates, who founded the basis of wisdom on the art of self-knowledge; the second, distinguished by the formation of the sects arising from the doctrines of Zeno and Epicurus; the third, marked by the association of the science of morals with religious opinions, which took place from the introduction of Christianity; and the fourth, dating from the revival of letters. In the last period, Montagne, Hobbes, and Bacon, were the first who distinguished themselves; and the philosophers, English as well as French, who succeeded them, either collected the facts which these had observed, or reduced them to systematical order, or applied them to practice.

C. Degerando professes to avoid, in his course, all controversies merely in support of a system, and every allusion to the period of calamity which is but just gone by. The audience could not avoid expressing a lively emotion at hearing uttered, with the most genuine sensibility, these words of peace:—"It is because we have all suffered that we must all be willing to forget the past. To dwell too long upon these remembrances would be unkind both to the present and the future."

REVIEW

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE Monthly Musical Journal, consisting of Original British, and New Foreign Music, Vocal and Instrumental, conducted by Dr. Busby. (No. I. Price 6s.) Phillips.

The first number of this striking and already popular work, the advantageous and entirely original plan of which excited so much curiosity previous to its appearance, was published on Saturday the 31st of January last, and purchased with an avidity commensurate with the rarity and excellence of the announced contents. It is the plan of Dr. Busby's novel and spirited undertaking to form a select periodical assemblage of foreign and native harmony, at once including the occasional contributions of our most eminent composers, and the most striking and favourite productions, vocal and instrumental, of the great living masters of Italy, Germany, and France, deduced from their original scores, and arranged for the voice and piano-forte. For the execution of this plan to its full extent, not only the talents of the first English poets and composers have been engaged, but correspondencies, we understand, are established on the continent for the immediate importation of all the best and most admired foreign music; which the British public will now have an opportunity of possessing in the very moment of its novelty and popularity.

Some such settled channel of regular communication with the foreign nurseries and depositaries of the harmonic science was certainly a *desideratum* with English masters and amateurs, and we congratulate the Doctor upon the happiness and utility of his plan, which, while it acknowledges and encourages the merit of our own countrymen, gives us a bird's-eye view of what is doing abroad, and brings to a focus the rays of European genius.

In the present number of this work we find no less than nine articles, viz. The Overture to "L'AUTEUR DANS SON MENAGE," an opera composed by Bruni, and now performing with universal applause at Paris: A Song from the new French opera of *ARIODANT*, composed by Méhul, member of the National Institute, and of the Conservatory of Music at Paris: A beautiful new Italian Air by Pozzi, with a translation of the original words from the pen of Dr. Walcott: "THE PERSIAN SLAVE," composed by Delayrac: The favourite Air in Haydn's

ORATORIO of CREATION, adapted by the conductor: A Glee for three voices, composed by Dr. Wolcott: A Duett composed by Dr. Arnold, and two Songs composed by Dr. Busby. Our musical readers will naturally be anxious to know the procedure of this valuable and interesting work, we therefore pledge ourselves to give it our constant notice, and to point out from month to month its most prominent attractions, as well as its defects, should we observe any.

A Practical Guide to Thorough Bass, written by A. F. C. Kollmann, Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel of St. James's. 10s. 6d. Longman and Clementi.

This work, the utility of which will be obvious to every musical reader, is conducted in that methodical and systematic plan for which all Mr. Kollmann's didactic publications are distinguished.

We have perused every page of the "Practical Guide," and agree with the sedulous and ingenious author, that it "differs in two particulars from every other treatise on thorough bass hitherto published in this country, viz. in the *system* of harmony on which its doctrines depend; and in the *general utility* for which it is calculated."

We approve with him of Pimberger's system, reducing all regular harmony to *two fundamental chords* and their five inversions, or to *seven essential chords*, from which it derives all other chords, according to the simple and natural rules of *suspensions, anticipations, and transient notes*. Of the copious range of this well-digested and luminous tract the reader will be enabled to judge by the following heads of the chapters. Chap. 1. Of the Scale, 2. Of Intervals. 3. Of Chords in general. 4. Of the Triad or Common Chord. 5. Of the two Inversions of the Triad. 6. Of the Chord of the Seventh. 7. Of the three Inversions of the Chord of that Chord. 8. Of Accidental Chords. 9. Of other Particulars. 10. Of the Accompaniment of Recitative. 11. Rules for figuring a Bass according to the upper parts. 12. Rules according to which the different signatures of other Authors can be understood. 13. Of Rameau's Chords by Supposition. 14. Practice of the Triad and its Inversions. 15. Chord of the Seventh and its Inversions. 16. Transient Chords. 17. Harpeggios. 18. The Accom.

Accompaniment of a Recitative. 21. Six Thorough-bass Lessons, with a Solo Part for a Violin. 22. Thorough-basses, by six celebrated authors.

"*Il Bondocani.*" *A Musical Drama, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, composed by T. Attwood and J. Moorhead.* 8s. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

We have perused the music of this popular piece with much pleasure. Mr. Attwood and Mr. Moorhead have clubbed their talents to a very good account. The overture, songs and chorusses possess in almost every instance the stamp of genius, and reflect no inconsiderable credit on these well-known composers. "Hail Solitude," sung by Mr. Hill; "Sweet Innocence," sung by Miss Dixon; "Thus when the Mariner," sung by Mr. Townsend; and "Though Turks, Christians, and Jews" the two former composed by Mr. Attwood, and the two latter by Mr. Moorhead, are excellent songs in their kind, and will we trust, ensure the sale of the publication.

No. XIII. of *Elegant Selections, comprizing the most favorite Compositions of Haydn, Pleyel, Mozart, Paisiello, and other esteemed Authors for the Piano-forte or Harp.* 2s. Rolfe.

This periodical work, consisting of sonatas, overtures, capriccios, rondos, and airs, selected from the works of the above great masters, has been some time discontinued, but will now, we understand, be regularly pursued. In the present number, beside several pleasing little pieces, we find a sonata from Pleyel, and two airs and a canonet from Mozart. The adaptation of the latter article, we are obliged to say, is not the most happy: neither the measure nor the sense of the words accord properly with the several passages of the melody; and in one place the sense is absolutely broken. We notice this not by way of disparaging a work, the general merit of which is highly creditable to the taste of the selector, but that by guarding against the like improprieties in future this publication may be rendered still more deserving of the public patronage which it has experienced.

No. IX. of *Guida Harmonica; or, an Introduction to the General Knowledge of Music, Theoretical and Practical. In two Parts. The First Part consisting of Sonatas, Airs, and other Pieces for the Piano-forte, with the requisite Instructions for Fingering and Expression. The Second Part containing Essays on the several Branches of the Science, with Illustrations, Rules and Exercises, of a familiar Nature, annexed to each.* By J. Rolfe. 4s. 6d. Skillen.

In the first part of the present num-

ber of this useful and ingenious work we find two well-constructed preludes in the key of E flat major, introductory to an engaging rondo, the subject of which is taken from Arne's celebrated song of "Where the Bee sucks there lurk I," succeeded by a movement in 6-8 allegro, in which we discover considerable novelty and playfulness of fancy. The second part contains a short but well-digested essay on the preparation and resolution of discords, with exercises on the suspension of the third, the fifth, and the eighth, as also of the double suspension of the third and eighth, and various other suspensions in the harmony of the dominant. To these are added essays on transition and anticipation, well calculated to furnish the mind of the young student with the first and leading principles of harmony and modulation.

A Collection of Scottish Songs, in their most simple and approved Form, with Introductory and Concluding Symphonies and Accompaniments, for the Piano-forte and Violin. By Pleyel and Kozeluch. The whole in Four Books. Each 10s. 6d. Preston.

These collections are compiled with taste, and form a body of very select Scottish music. Of the poetry we are enabled to give the best account: the old words, where they are good, are retained, but in the many instances in which they are too coarse, insipid, or prosaic, to be worthy of the airs to which they are set, they are excluded, and their places supplied by the ingenious and interesting songs of Burns, about fifty of which, we are informed, were written purposely for this work. To give the publication additional interest with the English amateur, English words, perfectly adapted to the airs, are subjoined to most of the songs. In this additional part of the poetry we find a considerable number of the most admired songs in the English language, and many entirely new ones, written for the work by Dr. Walcott.

Nos. XIII. and XIV. of *Apello and Terpsichore, forming a Collection of Songs, Duets, Rondos, Airs, &c. from the most celebrated Masters* 10s. 6d. Rolfe.

The present number of this agreeable little collection contains the March in the Samnites, by Mozart; a ballad from the same author; a sonatina from Pleyel; an attractive little rondo, an air, minuet, and rondo, from Mozart, a waltz by T. Cook, a dance in Harlequin Amulet, an air from Richard, a quick step from Schan, and several other pieces of almost equal merit.

" Love,

"*Love, Honor and Truth.*" *A favorite Song,*
composed by Samuel Webbe. Price 1s.

Hodgk.

This pleasing little ballad consists of two verses, to both which the music is repeated. An adaptation for the guitar is added, and the voice-part forms an eligible exercise for the forte-piano.

"*O God, Thou art My God!*" *A favourite Anthem, for Two, Three and Four Voices. Composed by Wm. Baldwin, Esq. and adapted for the Organ or Piano-forte. Price 2s. 6d,*
Goulding, Phipps and D'Almaine.

This anthem consists of ten movements, most of which are of a pleasing cast, and easy and familiar to the voice. We can-

not pretend to discover any marks of deep science, but an easy flow of fancy pervades the melody, and renders it an agreeable Sunday companion.

No. XVI. of *Select Songs, set to Music by J. B. Adams; or, "Let the Thrush Awake my Love," a Valentine. Inscribed to Miss Rogers. Price 2s.* *Skillem.*

The style of this song is simple and pleasing; we cannot say that it exhibits any extraordinary traits either of originality or science; the melody, however, flows with ease and smoothness, and the general effect is far from discreditable to the composer.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE new impost which Mr. PITT has laid upon paper, added to the late extraordinary advance in its price, will amount very nearly to a prohibition of its use, and stop almost altogether the publication and republication of books. On account of the scarcity of foreign rags, and the speculations which are encouraged by the discounting system of the Bank of England, paper had risen fifty per cent. or ten shillings in the ream, within the last eighteen months; it is difficult therefore to account, on the principle that he meant to increase the revenue, for the minister's conduct in DOUBLING all the old duties upon this article, and adding to the consumer another ten shillings to the price! Besides, it is obvious, that as government and the public offices consume nearly half the paper that is made, they will have to pay back again the duty upon their own consumption, together with the additional profits of the maker and stationer, and the net balance in favour of the state will be thus far diminished; if to this drawback be added that of the reduced consumption by the press, there is reason to believe that this most oppressive and ruinous tax will occasion a less revenue to be derived from paper than was derived before it was imposed. Should this measure pass into a law, and be persisted in, our readers will have less literary news to expect of us, and the few books which are printed will be nearly as expensive and inaccessible to the people as manuscripts were before the invention of printing.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 70.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY, of Manchester, has in the press, and in considerable forwardness, a small work, intended partly to facilitate the acquirement of chemical knowledge to persons entering on the study without the aid of an instructor; and partly as a portable companion for the use of more advanced students. The first part will contain directions respecting the best mode of learning chemistry; and also an arranged series of experiments necessary to be performed by those who intend to become acquainted, by actual observation, with the chemical properties and habitudes of bodies. More minute directions will be given for conducting these experiments with success, than are to be found in other elementary books. The second part will comprize summary instructions for the analysis of mineral waters, and of mineral bodies in general; and the third part will point out some of the useful applications of chemical agents in detecting adulterations, discovering poisons, &c. The work will form a small pocket volume; and, it may be proper to observe, that it will not interfere with the excellent little Manual lately published by Mr. PARKINSON, the plan and objects of which are perfectly different.

If the advance in the price of paper does not interrupt the execution of all considerable literary projects, the Booksellers have it in contemplation to republish Dr. Johnson's edition of the English Poets, and include all the early and the late poets. They design to publish a magnificent edition

Y

tion

tion in medium octavo, and another of a portable size as before.

Mr. GILBERT WAKEFIELD requests the favour of the subscribers to his Greek and English Lexicon to call or send for their subscriptions at Mr. RUTT's in Thames-street, or Mr. PHILLIPS's in St. Paul's Church-yard, as the public at large shews no disposition to a patronage at all adequate to such an undertaking. The projector, in thus relinquishing a most arduous and irksome enterprize, feels no uneasiness beyond a sensation of sorrow inseparable from his principal motive to this formidable work—the motive of facilitating and promoting useful and solid learning.—The public, however, may have reason to regret the failure of this project from their coldness and unconcern: since a Greek and English Lexicon, completely executed on the extensive plan proposed, would unquestionably prove a work interesting and important in the highest degree by its influence on classical and philological literature.

Dr. NESBIT has in the press a systematic work on DIET. It will include the application of all the modern discoveries in chemistry and medicine to this important subject, and will be written in a familiar style, adapted as well to the use of families and unprofessional readers, as to gentlemen of the medical profession. Such a book has long been a desideratum, as the few books existing which notice articles of diet are either out of date, or mixed with much extraneous and useless matter.

Mrs. FENWICK is engaged upon a complete Course of Letters, supposed to be addressed from a mother to her daughters at boarding-school, of the ages of twelve and sixteen, on manners, conduct in life, and the leading objects of taste, science, and literature. In their comprehensiveness and matter they are intended to apply to the same points as Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son, inculcating, however, a due severity of morals and respect for revealed religion. The book will be printed in the manner of a school-book, closely, and in one thick volume.

A new edition of Dr. DENMAN's Introduction to Midwifery, which has been some time out of print, is now ready, with considerable improvements, in two large volumes in octavo.

The Doctor has also ready for publication two elegantly engraved plates, in quarto, of the Polypus of the Uterus.

A friend of Dr. Priestley's has lately received from him a manuscript on *the knowledge which the ancient Hebrews had*

of a future State—It will be published speedily.

An elegant edition of Mr. COWPER's Poems, printed on a large type, may be expected in a few days.

The second volume of the abridged edition of Doddridge's Family Expositor is now completed, and the whole work ready to be delivered to the subscribers. The editor has it in contemplation to publish a new edition of all the Sermons of the same author, of which there has been no complete collection, and several of which have been long out of print. The work will be comprised in two volumes octavo, uniform with the above, and Memoirs of the author will be prefixed.

Mr. WHATELY, who lately published a Treatise on Ulcers, has now ready for publication *Practical Observations on the Gonorrhœa Virulenta in Men*.

Mr. MARK NOBLE announces a History of the College of Arms from the Reign of Richard III. to the present Time, taken from records and other authorities.

A complete edition of the valuable works of Miss HANNAH MORE will shortly be published in eight volumes.

Mr. W. H. IRELAND has in the press a volume of Ballads in imitation of the style of Chaucer, Spenser, &c. a species of composition in which he has proved himself well qualified to excel.

A new edition is in the press of MACLAURIN'S *Fluxions*, very carefully corrected, to which will be prefixed Memoirs of his Life. The extreme scarcity of this work, and its present high price, will, it is presumed, make this new edition very acceptable.

Another History of Helvetius is announced by Mr. F. H. NAYLER, an attempt which must be admitted to be arduous after the respectable work of Mr. PLANTA.

Mr. BICHENO, author of several works on the Prophecies, will publish in a few days what he calls *the Destiny of the German Empire*.

Mr. R. ROE will speedily publish a work, entitled "The Elements of English Metre, illustrated with a Variety of Examples, by the analogous Proportions of annexed Lines, and by other occasional Marks." This publication is designed to exhibit a clear and concise, yet comprehensive, view of the subject.

Mr. DAVID MORRICE, many years a private teacher of eminence, will publish in a few days a practical book on the Art of Teaching, or of communicating Instruction.

A Gentleman, who has frequently interested the public by original works of wit and humour, having, during a long life, made an extensive collection of *bon mots* and witticisms from every possible source, foreign and domestic, proposes speedily to publish the same, under the title of *The Encyclopædia of Wit*.

A periodical work is announced in octavo, under the title of *Beauties of England and Wales*; or, *Delineations topographical, historical and descriptive, illustrated with beautiful engravings*. Much original information will be included in this undertaking; a tour through various parts of the country to an extent of upwards of 2000 miles having been expressly made for the purpose of taking views, making observations, and establishing a correspondence with literary characters.

A new and enlarged edition of an excellent pamphlet written some years since by Mr. JOHN LEWIS, of East Bergholt, on uniting and monopolizing farms, and the causes of the high price of provisions, with notes adapting it to the present time, will be published in a few days.

The Rev. JOHN JONES, of Halifax, has just published two volumes of a work professing to be "a Development of remarkable Events calculated to illustrate the Christian Scriptures, and the Christian History."

M. MILLIN, keeper of medals and other antiques in the National Library, has given a learned and ingenious explanation of a celebrated piece of antiquity which the collection possesses, known by the name of Scipio's Shield. Spon was the first, who gave any description of this valuable relique; and he considered the group of figures impressed on it as representing the well-known story of the continence of Scipio. Winkelmann, however, takes it to be the restoration of Briseis to Achilles, and supports his opinion by very weighty arguments. M. Millin adopts the idea, and follows it up with a very erudite and accurate criticism. The shield itself is of pure silver, weighing forty-two marcs, and twenty-six inches in diameter. It was found in the Rhone, in 1656, by some fishermen, who broke the edges to see if it were silver. Not aware of its value, they sold it for a trifling sum to a silversmith at Avignon, named *Gregoire*, who doubtless consulted some antiquarian upon it, since he did not consign it to his crucible. After taking a draught of it, he sent it to a jeweller at Lyons, who sold it to a M. Mey, an eminent amateur of

antiques, by whom the broken pieces were so well soldered, that no mark of their juncture could be perceived in front. On M. Mey's death, it came to his successor, a rich merchant; but he experienced many losses in trade, and, through the medium of the P. de la Chaize, the shield was purchased for the king's cabinet, where it has long been one of its most valuable treasures.

C. MORGUE, an inhabitant of the beautiful town of Montpellier, so celebrated for the purity of its atmosphere, has lately published a statistical Essay, containing a series of observations made for twenty successive years in and about this town, replete with valuable facts on meteorology, nosology, and agriculture. It is rather singular that this should be the first attempt at statistical enquiry published in France, if we except the accurate lists of births, marriages and deaths annually published at Paris. C. Morgue has observed the number of births to be regularly about a seventh more in colder months than in the hot. The number is the highest in January and the lowest in June. The marriages at Montpellier during twenty-one years have been 5926, or 282 yearly, on an average. The author observes, however, that since the revolution they have considerably increased, which he attributes to an increase in population from the number of strangers who have taken refuge in this town. Perhaps too, it has been full as much assisted by the liberty which the laws now give to children to withdraw from parental authority. Rash engagements, seduction, and an abuse of independence, which have thence ensued, have but too plainly shewn the immorality of these laws. Comparing the marriages with the population, the author finds annually one marriage in 117 individuals. The births being annually 1193, and the marriages 282, it appears that somewhat more than a fourth of those who are born are married. The salubrity of the air of Montpellier, and the reputation which attaches to its medical school, draw thither a number of strangers, the greater number of whom are invalids, and thus the three hospitals are chiefly filled with aliens, the poor of the town having a great aversion to these institutions, though managed with great care and integrity. The great difference in the number of deaths in different years is chiefly owing to the ravages of the small-pox, the prejudice against inoculation being very strong, and almost insurmountable. Winter and spring are less fatal

fatal than summer and autumn, and the proportion of deaths in spring and summer is about four and a half to seven. A number of other valuable statistical observations are added, which render this work highly worthy of attention.

Miss EDGEWORTH's excellent work on Practical Education, which has been translated into French, by M. Charles Pictet of Geneva, has been received in France with that attention which it so highly merits; and a second edition of it is publishing, the first having been exhausted in a very short time.

The Lyceum of Toulouse has received from C. VIDAL, an associate to its body, and an industrious and able astronomer, a very important Memoir, containing a catalogue of 888 austral stars, from the fifth to the seventh magnitude inclusive. Every one has been observed three times, and all are reduced to a mean position, regard being had to the effect of refraction, the aberration of light, and the nutation of the earth's axis. The mean position of all these stars has been calculated to a common period, namely Jan. 31, 1798, the equation and precession of the equinoxes being previously allowed for. What has given rise to the construction of this catalogue is the difference of latitude between Mirepoix, the place of observation, and Paris. At Mirepoix nearly six degrees of the heavens southwards may be seen more than at Paris, so that C. LALANDE, and his nephew C. FRANÇOIS LALANDE, in their grand work of completing a catalogue of 48,000 stars, have engaged C. Vidal to draw a catalogue of the austral stars, which he has executed with great success and admirable precision. From the favourable situation of the observatory at Mirepoix, which is under one of the purest and most serene atmospheres in the whole republic, and from the possession of the best instruments in all the South of France, C. Vidal has been able to correct the tables of refraction hitherto used. He fixes them as follows: At $2^{\circ} 15'$ of height, the refraction is $15' 37''$; at $4^{\circ} 45'$ it is $9' 41''$; at 8° it is $6' 18''$; and at $10^{\circ} 15'$ it is $5' 2''$.

The three CONSULS, the ministers of the interior and for foreign affairs, C. ROEDERER, FRANÇOIS, &c. and Mesdames DUBOCAGE and FANNI BEAUHARNOIS have received diplomas as honorary associates of the Athenæum of Lyons.

C. VAN NOORDEN, physician of Rotterdam, writes to the Philomathic Society, that a surgeon, lately arrived from Surinam, informs him that the bread-fruit-

tree has succeeded there admirably, and that there are now plantations of it which bear beyond all expectation, and furnish in the country a bread equal in goodness to wheaten. To prepare it, the fruit is cut in slices and dried in the sun, it is then pounded, and the flour thus prepared will rise with leaven like wheat-flour, and will keep a long time.

The National Institute has lately filled up the vacancy in the department of botany and vegetable physics, made by the death of L'Heritier. The majority of votes were in favour of Labillardiere, a naturalist well known by his travels, and the acquisitions which he has made for the Museum of Natural History. He has in consequence been proclaimed a Member of the National Institute.

The loss which is at times sustained by epizootic distempers among cattle is often immense. M. AUBERT WILL, professor of veterinary medicine at Ingoldstadt, computes the loss of the electorate of Bavaria alone by these distempers, from 1795 to 1798, to amount to 84,875 horned cattle, of the value of six millions of livres, French money, independent of the almost incalculable loss in milk, cheese, butter, and manure, and the general check which it must give to almost all agricultural operations.

The posthumous works of FLORIAN, lately published at Paris, contain (besides his life written by JAUFFRET) his speech on his reception in the academy; several new fables, which may be read with pleasure even after La Fontaine and Nivernois; a new pastoral romance, not unworthy of the author of *Galatea*; and a poem, entitled *William Tell*; or, *the Delivery of Switzerland*, in prose, and in four books, but very inferior to his former publications, which is a melancholy proof of the difficulties under which he laboured, and the depression produced on his mind by imprisonment and terrors, which made him forget what he owed to his own character, and flatter his persecutors.

Citizens IZABEL and VERNET have just exhibited a picture representing one of the parades which take place in the Tuilleries every quintidi in the palace court. The principal figures are the First Consul, surrounded with his état-major, and with several generals. The picture is a metre, forty inches, in height, and long in proportion. Thirty of the leading figures are on horseback, and they are all portraits. The horses are by Vernet, and in an excellent style.

The Museum of Natural History has received

received several plants of the violet sugar-cane from Batavia, and the white from Otaheite. These are known to yield a greater product than the common sort cultivated in the West Indies. The plants have thriven so well as to be able to furnish next spring a number of shoots to be sent to Egypt, where they can hardly fail to prosper.

The three young lion-whelps of the menagerie continue to grow fast, and have already got their cutting teeth, and jump and play round their dam. No change has yet taken place in the marks of their skin. The mother has so much confidence in C. FELIX, the keeper, as to allow him to take them from her, and to convey them out of her sight.

The learned FABBRONI, director of the Museum of Natural History at Florence, has lately discovered between *Arcidaffo* and *Castel-del-Piano*, in Tuscany, an earth similar to that mentioned by Strabo, Vitruvius, and Pliny, of which were made bricks that floated on the water, and were in high esteem for various purposes; and the earth of which was likewise procured from a mountain in ancient Etruria. Fabbroni has found the same levity in bricks made with this earth, and also has ascertained the important fact, that they are of all known substances the worst conductors of heat, so that one end of the brick may be made red hot in a forge-furnace, and the other end held in the hand without inconvenience. This discovery may be applied to the important purpose of securing the powder-room of a vessel from explosion when a neighbouring part is on fire; and to prove it this experiment was made—on the hold of an old vessel a square chamber was made with these bricks; that was filled with powder, and the top arched in: afterwards the chamber was covered with faggots that were set on fire. The combustion was so thoroughly made, that the vessel burnt away all round the powder-chamber, till the latter, being no longer supported by the timbers, sunk through without exploding. Fabbroni found in the cabinet of Faujas a similar earth, which was collected in Ardeche, and the latter has had the fortune to light upon a considerable bed of the same earth, in a very accessible place, four leagues from the Rhone. It is found between strata of basalt of considerable thickness, and contains very perfect remains of many well-known plants, such as the chestnut, maple, poplar, &c.

The large aloe (*Agave Americana*) which is commonly cultivated and thrives well in the South of France and Spain, is beginning to be employed at Barcelona to

make thread and cordage, in the same way as it has long been used in the East Indies. The large leaves (which are the parts used) are cut in Spain about the end of February. The longest are selected, and are taken from those stalks which are expected to flower. In France the leaves should not be cut till the end of March or in April. The preparation for thread is very similar to that of hemp. The aloe-leaves are prepared in three ways: The first is to throw them into stagnant waters, or pits where they are covered with seawater, or where this cannot be had with dunghill-drainings; they are left there for a fortnight, then dried in the sun, and exposed to the air till the colour changes to a yellow or brown. When dry, the plant is carded in the same way as hemp-stalks, but with wider and stronger teeth to the machine. The second method is, first to strip the fibres from the fresh leave by a knife-blade held against the thumb, and then to rot it in sea or dunghill-water as before. The third method is to dress the fibre merely dried in the sun without other preparation; but this last gives a thread of very inferior quality, which has neither the suppleness, whiteness, nor fineness of that which has lain in the preparing water, which breaks down and dissolves out of the stalk all its mucilaginous matter. A very strong heat is requisite thoroughly to dry the leaves. In Spain, that of the sun is sufficient, but in France it must be assisted by stoves.

Dr. NOWELL of Boulogne, one of the physicians who assisted Dr. WOODVILLE in the introduction of the vaccine inoculation at Paris, continues to find all the advantages in the new inoculation which it first held out, and has given a very satisfactory account of the numerous trials which have led to its introduction at Boulogne.

By the late analysis of the *Honey stone*, by KLAPROTH and VAUQUELIN, this mineral appears to be a compound of alumine, with a peculiar acid, nearly resembling in most of its properties the oxalic.

The two eminent chemists above mentioned have also been making experiments on the *gadolinite* and *chrysalite*. In the first of these a new earth called *yttria* has been found in the proportion of about 60 per ct. The second consists of soda 36, alumine 23.5, fluoric acid and water 40.5, and is the first example of soda composing an essential integral part of any earthy substance.

C. BADOLLIER has discovered a new and economical process for the preparation of acetic acid; this consists in distilling from a glass retort, by a sand-heat, equal parts

parts of sulphat of copper and acetite of lead: no hydro-carbonat gas appears to be produced in the operation, there is therefore no decomposition of the acetic acid; neither does any sulphureous acid mix with the product: in short, the acid thus prepared is of superior quality, and of only

half the cost of that which is procured by distillation of crystallized verdegris.

C. MERAT GUILLOT has been analysing a number of bony substances, the result of which adds confirmation, if any were needed, to Mr. HATCHETT's valuable experiments on the same subject.

	Gelly.	Phosphat.	Calca. Carbonat.	Water.
Bones, Human, taken from a burial-ground	16	67	1.5	15.5
— Ditto—dried	23	63	1	2
— Ox	3	93	1	2
— Calf	25	54	0	21
— Sheep	16	70	0.5	13.5
— Horse	9	67.5	1.25	20.25
— Hog	17	52	1	30
— Hare	9	85	1	5
— Pike	12	64	1	23
— Carp	6	43	0.5	48.5
— Viper	21.5	60.5	0.5	17.5
— Lobster-shell	18	14	40	28
— Ivory	24	64	0.1	11.15
— Stag's horns	27	57.5	1	4.5
— Mother of pearl	2.5	0	66	31.5
— Red coral	0.5	0	53.5	46
— Articulated coralline	7.5	0	49	43.5

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON, from Jan. 20. to Feb. 20.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
HYPochondriasis and Dyspepsia	36
— Asthenia	59
— Hysteria	2
— Epilepsy	1
— Vertigo	1
— Cephalæa	3
— Anasarca	5
— Infantile Diseases	23
— Chronic Eruptions	19
— Continued Fever	46
— Erysipelas	7
— Cynanche Tonsillarum	2
— Pneumonia	1
— Phthisis Pulmonalis	4
— Cough and Dyspnoea	23
— Diarrhœa	14
— Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa	19
— Menorrhagia	10

It is generally supposed that what are called nervous affections are almost exclusively confined to the superior orders of society: so far, however, from being the exclusive property of the rich and the luxurious, they appear, in some shape or other, to prevail in an equal proportion among the humblest classes of the community. The nerves of the poor are subject to the same morbid vibrations, and their imaginations to as great a variety of ridi-

culous and tormenting caprices, as even those are liable to that move in the very highest circles of the fashionable world. Cases of this description, so great a number of which have come under observation during the last year, have been remarkable for the multiplicity and diversity of their symptoms. Some have apprehended the near approach of death, when to an impartial observer they shewed every symptom that could indicate health, or that could give a promise of longevity. Others were continually haunted by frightful spectres: some fancied that there was something alive within them*: others, that they had no inside, as well as a great number of corporeal deficiencies and complaints which were entirely absent, and the presence of which there was not the slightest reason for suspecting.

No man has greater opportunities of observing the connection between prevailing diseases and the various states of the weather, than the physician whose humanity or professional duty calls him to the

* In one or two female cases, indeed, it turned out that *this* fancy was not altogether without foundation.

relief

relief of those classes of society which are most exposed to its influence. It is the peculiar privilege of dispensary-practice that, being conducted upon a scale of vast extent, it presents an immense multitude of facts, from which this connection may be easily and satisfactorily traced. To note the effects of climate on the human frame, an enquiry of no less importance in a moral than in a physical point of view, is therefore the especial province of the practitioner to whom this ample field of observation lies open. The general conclusion that will be found to result from the enquiry is, that no state of weather is equally salutary to every variety of constitution, or conducive to the relief of every species of complaint. A mild winter, by removing many causes of illness to which the poor are particularly exposed, is extensively beneficial; while, on the other hand, it is injurious almost to an equal extent, by impairing the vigour of the frame, and thus predisposing to the long train of disease of which debility is the source.

The extraordinary warmth of the present winter, which has in some measure disturbed the natural order of the seasons, has occasioned a corresponding deviation in the usual course and succession of diseases. As the protracted autumn had prolonged the disposition to contagious fever, so the premature revival of spring has diminished the frequency and softened the severity of pulmonary complaints.

The late frost has scarcely been of sufficient continuance to arrest the progress of febrile infection. Seldom, indeed, does the sudden occurrence of great cold, after a fever has once taken full possession of the constitution, immediately tend to mitigate the violence of its symptoms. This fact may, perhaps, admit of explanation, when we consider the rooted prejudice of the lower classes in favour of accumulating warmth around a sick bed. Cold weather being always more severely felt on its sudden arrival, than when a gradual approach has prepared for the encounter, will tend, in the former case, to inspire additional anxiety to obtain effectual protection against its attacks. The wretched patient, wasting under a burning fever, will often be overwhelmed, by the too officious care of his relations, with a superfluous load of bed-cloaths, and defended, with ill-judged zeal, from the salutary renewal of air. Heat, thus artificially excited, expends in fruitless waste the last remains of vitality; and an atmosphere thus stagnant and replete with poison more fatally malignant than the

disease, extinguishes in silence the dimly glimmering flame of life.

Pulmonary complaints have been more frequent since the late alterations in the weather. Few diseases require more sagacity in detecting their nature, or greater accuracy in discriminating their varieties, than those that affect the organs of respiration: in none is it of greater importance that the diagnosis should be just. No mistake is more likely to be attended with such fatal consequence to the life of the patient than an error of judgment with regard to this particular. The same remedy, which will in one case save, would, if applied in another, inevitably destroy. Great attention is requisite to recognise the slow and insidious approach of peripneumonia notha; a disease, which, in this city, so often supervenes upon an ordinary catarrh. Hackney-coachmen are peculiarly liable to its attacks. Exposed to all the vicissitudes of an inconstant climate, with little general exercise of body, and with none that tends to preserve the feet in a due degree of warmth, it frequently in them assumes the leading characters of the true pleurisy. A physician, who were to have recourse to the lancet, would learn too late, by the aggravation of every symptom, and the speedy death of his patient, the fatal and irretrievable error he had committed. Bleeding is a remedy seldom applicable to the diseases which afflict the poor of the metropolis. Their general character has been for a long time past complicated with symptoms of debility. Of late, indeed, many causes have conspired with the warmth of the season, to enervate the once robust habits of our countrymen. Those circumstances which produced such ravages in former years, have, it is true, operated with inferior force. But little has it availed the poor that they have experienced less inclemency from the elements, while at the same time they have wanted internal support, as well as exterior protection against the vicissitudes of our atmosphere. They have had to struggle with an unprecedented degree of hunger, anxiety, and fatigue. Under the accumulated pressure of hardships like these, is it to be wondered at, that diseases have spread so widely, and yielded so many victims to the grasp of death?

Thus we find that the mournful catalogue of infirmities, which each succeeding period obtrudes upon our view, in every season, and in every country, still presents the same picture of calamity, still continues to rehearse the same endless tale of human misery?

Red Lion Square.

J. R.
LIST

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

AGRICULTURE.

Irrigation; or, various Methods of Watering Meadows, with the best means of promoting a general Improvement in Agriculture by the Use of Water, by William Tatham, 8vo. with plates. 7s. Carpenters.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of David Garrick, esq. by Arthur Murphy, esq. 2 vol. 8vo. 14s. boards. Wright.

DRAMA.

The Veteran Tar, a Comic Opera, as Performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, by S. J. Arnold, jun. Barker.

The Deaf and Dumb; or, the Abbé de L'Épée, an Historical Play; Translated from the French Edition, authenticated by the Author, J. N. Bouilly; to which is prefixed some Account of the Abbé de L'Épée, and of his Institution for the relief of the Deaf and Dumb. 2s. Longman and Rees.

HISTORY.

The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies; Volume third and last, by Bryan Edwards, esq. with the Life of the Author, written by Himself, and a prefatory Advertisement, by Sir William Young, bart. illustrated with a Map of St. Domingo, and other plates, 4to. 11. 5s. Stockdale.

LAW.

The Trial, at large, of Samuel Ferrand Waddington, esq. at the Assizes for Worcester, 29th July, 1800, and the Judgment pronounced against him on the 28th of January, 1801. 3s. Hatchard.

Upon the Visitation of Neutral Vessels under Convoy; or, an Examination of a Judgment pronounced in the English Court of Admiralty, June, 1799, in the Case of the Swedish Convoy, with Additions and Corrections, by M. J. F. W. Schlegel, Professor of Law in the University of Copenhagen, &c. Debrett.

A Postscript to an Arrangement of all the Acts of Parliament relative to Taxes, containing the Substance of the last Acts relative to the Income-Tax and Land-Tax Redemption, by Stewart Kyd, Barrister at Law. 1s. Butterworth.

MEDICAL.

The Chemical Pocket-Book, by James Parkinson, *Second Edition*, with the Discoveries in the year 1800, Additional Tables and Plates. 6s. H. D. Symonds.

The Fifth Volume of the London Medical Review and Magazine, by a Society of Physicians and Surgeons. 8s. boards. Symonds.

The Medical and Physical Journal, conducted by T. Bradley, M.D. by T. Batty, M.D. and by A. A. Noehden, M.D. Volume the Fourth. 12s. boards. Phillips.

MISCELLANIES.

Gleanings in England, descriptive of the Countenance, Mind, and Character of the Country, by Mr. Pratt, volume 2d. 9s. bds. Longman and Rees.

The Annual Tax Tables for the year 1801, containing an Abstract of the Brown Bread Act, New Hackney Coach Act, and all other Tax Acts. 1s. Kearsley.

Joke upon Joke; containing a Selection of the best Bon Mots, Repartees, &c. &c. with engravings. 4s. boards. Hurst.

A Treatise on the Use of Rice and Potatoes in Pastry, by John George Perry. 6d. Bell.

Remarks upon some Observations edited in the British Critic, relative to a Work lately published under the Title of "Literary Antiquities of Greece," intended to obviate some Objections proposed by the Critic, and to illustrate still further the History of Ancient Egypt, and of the earliest Ages after the Flood, by Phillip Attwood, A. M. 4to. 8s. sewed. White.

Dodsley's Annual Register for the year 1798. 8s. boards. Otridge, &c. &c.

An Historical Memoir; or, Summary of Facts relative to the Northern Confederacy of 1780 and 1781, and its Origin; originally written in French, and printed at a private Press, but never before published. 1s. Pilkeathly.

Letters from Paris to the Citizens of America, containing Principles of Maritime Law, written at the request of the Chief Consul Bonaparte. 3s. Ridgway.

The Beauties of Sentiment; or, Select Extracts from the best Authors, on a variety of Subjects, Divine, Moral, Literary, and Entertaining; also a List of the best Books on the principal Subjects, 2 vol. 12mo. 9s. H. D. Symonds.

The Asiatic Researches, which, with those by Sir William Jones, inserted in his Works, make the *complete Work*, as printed at Calcutta, in 5 vol. 4to. illustrated with plates, 2 vol. 4to. 31. 3s. boards. Robinsons.

NOVELS.

Adonia, a defultory Story, inscribed by Permission to Her Grace of Buccleugh, 4 vol. 18s. boards. Black and Parry.

The Beggar Boy, by the late Mr. Thomas Bellamy, with a Portrait of the Author, by Drummond; to which are prefixed Biographical Particulars of his Life, by Mrs. Gooch, 3 vol. 12mo. 12s. boards. Earl and Hemet.

The Castle of Cridan; or the History of Don Alvarez, and Eugenia Duchefs of Savoy, by G. A. Graglia. 4s. 6d. bds. Baldwin.

Percival; or Nature vindicated, by R. C. Dallas, esq. 4 vol. 18s. bds. Longman and Rees.

POETRY.

The Pride of Birth, in Imitation of the eighth

eight Satire of Juvenal, with Notes adapted to the Characters and Manners of the present Age. 3s. Cawthorn.

The Gospel Verified, or Spiritual Songs for Messiah's Kingdom, by Stephen Leach. 2s. 6d. Wilkie.

More Wonders! an Heroic Epistle to M. G. Lewis, M. P. Editor of "Tales of Wonder, &c." with a Præscript Extraordinary, and an Ode to the Union. 2s. Barker.

POLITICAL.

Observations on a Letter addressed to the Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt, by Walter Boyd, esq. M. P. on the Stoppage of Specie at the Bank of England, &c. &c. 1s. Debrett.

Observations on the same Letter and Subjects, by Sir Francis Baring, bart. 1s. Lane.

State of the French Republic at the end of the year VIII. translated from the French of Citizen Hauterive, by Lewis Goldsmith. 7s. boards. Jordan.

Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform, and on Reform in general, in which the Nature of the British Constitution, the Government, its component Parts and Establishments, &c. are freely considered. 1s. Jordan.

The Dismissal of his Majesty's Ministers considered as absolutely necessary to avert the Ruin of the Nation, by Thomas Jones, esq. in his Speech on a Motion in Parliament, Dec. 4, 1800. 1s. Jordan.

A Letter on the proposed Repeal of the Penal Laws which now remain in force against the Roman Catholics, by Charles Butler, of Lincoln's Inn. 1s. Coghlan.

A Twelve-penny Answer to a Three-and-six-penny Pamphlet entitled "A Letter on the influence of the Stoppage of Specie at the Bank of England," &c. Richardsons.

Proofs of the Wisdom and Capacity of his Majesty's Ministers, selected from their Opinions delivered in Parliament, from 1790 to 1801, with Extracts from the Speeches of the Opposition, compiled by James Bannatine, 3s. 6d. Ridgway.

PHILOLOGY.

A Supplement to Johnson's English Dictionary, of which the palpable Errors are attempted to be rectified, and its material Omissions supplied, by George Mason, Author of the Glossary of Hæclive, 4to. 18s. boards. Payne.

An Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the Chinese, with an Analysis of their Ancient Symbols and Hieroglyphics; and a Comparison of the Chinese, Egyptian, and Mexican Hieroglyphics; being the first systematic Work which has been published in Europe on Chinese Writing and Reading, accompanied with the proper Characters, by

Joseph Hagar, D. D. imperial folio, with upwards of 500 cuts, 2l. 2s. bds. Phillips.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Remarks on the Situation of the Poor in the Metropolis, as contributing to the Progress of contagious Diseases, with a Plan for the Institution of Houses of Recovery for Persons afflicted by Fever. 1s. Hatchard.

Observations on the Income Tax, with Regulations suggested for the Security of the Revenue, and preventing the Waste of Public Money, together with a proposed Plan of an Auxiliary to the Sinking Fund, by Joseph Burchall, esq. one of the Clerks to the Commissioners for the Holborn Division. 1s. Jordan.

TRAVELS.

An Account of Travels into the Interior of Africa, in the years 1797 and 1798; to which is annexed a Description of the present State, Population, and Produce of the Cape of Good Hope, by John Barrow, 4to. 1l. 10s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

Travels through the Lepontine Alps, from Lyons to Turin, illustrated with a Chart and Plates, folio. 5l 5s. Robinsons.

THEOLOGY.

The Continuation of a Discourse on the Jewish and Christian Dispensations compared with other Institutions, by W. Craven, M.D. 2s. 6d. sewed. Hurst.

The Close of the eighteenth Century improved; a Sermon, preached at Prince's Street Chapel, Finsbury Square, Dec. 28, 1800; in which the most remarkable Religious Events of the last hundred Years are considered, by Charles Buck. 1s. Chapman.

Compassion to the Children of Calamity, a Sermon, preached before the Society established in Leith, for the Relief of the destitute Sick, by the Rev. Mr. Aitchison, Leith. 9d. Ogle.

Great Britain's Fast; or three pious Exercises to assist the Devotion of the Fast Day. 1s. 6d. Ridgway.

Sermons, by the Rev. Sydney Smith, A. M. second Edition, with considerable Additions, 2 vol. 12mo. vol. 1. 3s. 6d. vol. 2. 4s. 6d. boards. Longman and Rees.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The History of Bath, by the Rev. Richard Warner, royal 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. boards. Robinsons.

IN FRENCH.

Collection de Memoires Intéressans, concernant les Moyens d'Economiser les Substances. 1s. 6d. Dulau and Co.

Histoire de la Revolution de France, par Antoine Francis Bertrand de Molville. 5 tom. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. bds. Dulau and Co.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. PETER DAVEY of the Parish of Christ Church, Surrey, for an IMPROVED FUEL.

THE substance here employed is a mixed coke composed of pit-coal and charcoal in various proportions, united previously to the operation of coking, and thus prepared together. The patentee takes the small of sea-coal, to which he adds charcoal, breeze, or any substance capable of making charcoal, such as saw-dust or tan, and mixed in the requisite proportions. These he does not mention, but only observes that for large fires, furnaces with a large draft, and the like, the quantity of sea coal may be increased; and diminished when the fuel is intended to be burned in small fires, as simple charcoal. The materials when mixed are to be dried in kilns, and heated so as to make them conglutinate and drive off the moisture and oily parts without consuming the substance of the coal, which indeed is the precise object of the process of coking. The fuel is then fit for use.

The choice of fuel is a subject of no small importance in chemical operations as well as for domestic purposes. The very intense heat given by well made common coke, the durability of the fire, and the absence of any noxious smoke give it a preference over any other, in those cases where a moderately large body of fuel is to be consumed at one time, and there is a good draught; but it is often found necessary in small fires to mix it with pieces of charcoal, in order to quicken and enliven the combustion. This object is probably better fulfilled by the present contrivance of coking both together, whereby they are more intimately mixed, and the texture of the prepared fuel becomes much more easily penetrable by a moderate fire, than that of ordinary coke is. Probably too a less degree of roasting would suffice for the mixture, than what is found necessary for coal when used alone to be converted into good coke.

Mr. DAVID MUSHET, of Glasgow, for Improvements in METALLURGY, &c.

THE metal, the object of the present improvement is iron, and the most important of the processes which the patentee proposes, is, the conversion of malleable iron or iron ore into cast steel in a much more expeditious manner than is usually done, and also to give the cast steel the

property of welding when that may be required. The common way of manufacturing cast steel is tedious and expensive, as it is performed by first smelting iron ore into cast or pig iron; then by heating and hammering, changing the cast into bar iron; afterwards by a long process called *cementation*, which lasts many days, converting bar iron into bar steel; and lastly, melting the latter into cast steel. It will appear singular to the reader that the whole process proposed by the patentee is simply to take any quantity of malleable iron, introduce it into a crucible along with a proper proportion of charcoal dust or any kind of coal dust or carbonaceous matter, and by melting the mixture in a sufficient heat, the metal will be converted into cast steel, which may either be at once run into moulds, and used in that state for many purposes; or will serve as a material out of which by subsequent processes, to form the other varieties of steel employed in the arts. Also, not only malleable iron may be used for the mixture with charcoal, but even some iron ores, without previous reduction, if they are sufficiently pure and free from those foreign ingredients, the presence of which forms the difference between cast and malleable iron. The patentee lays down with some accuracy the proportions of carbonaceous matter to the iron, requisite for the different kinds of cast steel. When wood charcoal be used, he employs a seventieth to a ninetieth of the weight of iron, if a fortieth, the metal which results from the mixture becomes very completely fusible so as to run into any kind of moulds. When a very soft steel is wanted, the proportion of charcoal may be diminished to even a two hundredth; for, when not more than one hundredth is used, the cast steel preserves great elasticity and strength; but, by diminishing the proportion of coal, the metal approaches to the state of simple malleable iron, is difficult of fusion, soft, elastic, and then capable of bearing a white heat without running down, and in that state, of being welded. The patentee farther adds, that to produce that valuable kind of steel called *blistered seggot*, or *German steel*, which is both hard, and will bear welding, he heats his common cast steel in contact with carbonaceous matter, for five days, more or less, according to the quantity and thickness of the ingot. On the whole the inventor prefers the powdered

powdered coke as the carbonaceous matter to be employed, but insists on their being thoroughly burned, and in close vessels, like the iron pots in which charcoal is now prepared for the gunpowder manufactory, or in the way in which coals are coked in Lord Dundonnald's process.

As the patentee is well known as a man who unites scientific knowledge with much practical information, it remains for others in the same line of this important branch of manufactures to appreciate the value of the invention here claimed, and the great simplification of processes here recommended.

Mr. POTTS of Belford, Northumberland, for an ARTIFICIAL LEG and ARM upon a new Construction.

THE object of this contrivance is to imitate more nearly the natural structure of the parts, the loss of which it is intended to supply, especially in the construction of the joints, and it is performed in the following simple and well imagined manner. If the limb lost be the leg, above the knee, the artificial one is composed of these pieces: the uppermost is a case of stiff leather, to enclose the stump, into which is firmly fixed a wooden block, furnished with two parallel projecting semicircular brass pieces, to form one part of the knee-joint. The second part is the leg piece, which has at the upper extremity a single semicircular brass joint to play within the two belonging to the thigh piece. This joint is exactly the same as that of a number of common rulers; the three semicircular parts are all held together by a single screw pin with a nut, and they are cut so that the motion of the joint cannot be extended farther than to straighten the leg as far as can be done in the natural limb. The artificial leg is made of a single piece somewhat resembling an inverted cone, but flattened at the sides, and brought sharper towards the front. The lower end of the leg is fur-

nished with a brass ball, into which the point of the cone is firmly fixed. The foot-piece is a block somewhat resembling a natural foot, (but without the toes, which form a separate piece). It is split longitudinally and hollowed out with half a globe in each part, so as to form an entire hollow globe when joined together, which receives and forms a joint for the ball, fixed on the lower end of the leg. Lastly, the toes form a single piece, which are joined on to the foot at the bend of these parts in the natural foot, and the joint is made by alternate hollow hinges, which when put together receive a pin through the whole. The hollow leather of the thigh piece is to be stuffed, and all the joints are to be made to play very easily, and rather loose. All the other parts, that is, the knee-pan, ancles, and all the flesh, are to be made up with stuffing in the usual manner. The artificial limb is kept to the body by a strong strap fixed in the hinder part of the leg-piece, which passes up round the opposite shoulder, and is fastened to any part of the dress.

From an inspection of this contrivance, which is not without ingenuity, it is obvious that nothing more is gained, and no more assistance to the natural motion is acquired, than if the bones that compose the real limb or limbs were again set on and simply kept in their proper places, by pins and wires, as in the prepared skeleton, but without a single muscle or tendon to direct their motion. Therefore, though the natural play of the joints is sufficiently well imitated, and the stuffing which surrounds the several pieces will prevent the several motions from being too loose and shaking, it is not easy to conceive how the wearer will by this be enabled to manage the artificial limb, so as in any considerable degree to imitate the complicated movements of the natural organs which follow each other in the most regular and measured walking.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In February, 1801.

FRANCE.

INTELLIGENCE was received from Paris on the 18th of February, that Peace between France and the Emperor of Germany was signed at Luneville, on February the 9th. The leading features of

the treaty are, that the Rhine becomes the boundary of the French territory in Germany, and the Adige of that which is called the Cisalpine Republic. Tuscany is assigned to the Duke of Parma, a prince of the house of Spain. The Grand Duke

is to have his recompence from the secularizations in Germany; and the Emperor adds to his Venetian acquisition the islands in the Adriatic. This treaty, which recognizes also the Ligurian, Helvetian, and Batavian Republics, was announced to the Legislative Body by a message, in which Bonaparte speaks with his usual hostility towards England: "All the commerce of Asia," says he, "and immense colonies, are no longer sufficient to satisfy its ambition. It is necessary that the seas should be subjected to the exclusive sovereignty of England. It arms against Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, because Russia, Denmark, and Sweden have by treaties mutually guaranteed their sovereignty and their flags."

In our last number we have given a sketch of the movements of the hostile armies till the armistice was signed between General Moreau and the Archduke Charles, on the 25th of December, in Germany. In the present we shall endeavour to give a short account of the movements of the armies in Italy, till the peace at Luneville.

In the Vienna Court Gazette, of the 3d of January, we find General Bellegarde's official account of the action of the 25th of December, on the Mincio, when the enemy (as we have before stated) succeeded in forcing the strong lines of the Austrians on that river, in which the loss sustained on both sides is allowed to have been dreadful, though it is stated as having fallen less heavily on the Imperialists than the French accounts represented.—After passing the Adige and taking Verona, the French pushed on for Vicenza, passed the Brenta, took Citadella, and advanced to Castelfranco, where a sharp battle was fought on the 12th of January. The town was at length taken, and the Austrians pursued to Salvarozza, where they encamped on a plain. It appears, that on the 4th of January, General Bellegarde requested Brune, that a cessation of hostilities might take place in Italy, as well at Germany; to which the republican General replied, that he would consent to no propositions for an armistice, unless they should be preceded by the surrender of the fortresses of Mantua, Peschiera, Ferrara, and Ancona; but these terms were not agreed to. The Imperialists had now on their right the formidable army of the Grisons, the divisions under Macdonald, Moncy, &c. (which had all advanced through the Tyrol, and the Bishopric of Trent.) The army of the Grisons had taken Trent, and established a communication with the left wing of the army of

Italy. While Brune was driving the Austrians before him in the Venetian territories, General Murat, with the corps of observation, was in full march against Ancona, and meditated an attack upon the Neapolitan dominions. From this disastrous state of things, the Austrian army and the territory of Italy have been at length relieved by an armistice, signed on the 16th of January, at Treviso; by the terms of which the fortresses of Peschiera, Ferrara, Ancona, and Sermin, are given up to the French. Mantua, like Ulm and Ingolstadt before, was, by an article in the armistice, to remain blockaded by the French, and to be revictualled every ten days; but this condition was soon rendered null by a convention signed at Luneville on the 26th, by which Mantua, as well as all the other fortresses, was surrendered.

The views of Bonaparte now seem to be, to induce the Emperor of Russia (under a promise of reconquering Malta for him) to threaten the Ottoman Porte; and by that means to succeed in maintaining a footing in Egypt. This conjecture meets with some confirmation, from a note that has been presented by the Russian Ambassador, at Constantinople, to the Divan, stating, that the Ottoman Court must not permit the landing in Egypt of the British forces, under General Abercrombie; and insinuating, that any disobedience to this injunction may lead to very fatal consequences, as it will be looked upon as an act of hostility on the part of the Turks against Russia. In this dilemma, with a Russian fleet in the Dardanelles, nothing less can be expected than the submission of the Porte, under such a weighty combination of force.

The Emperor of Russia has sent a most splendid embassy to the Chief Consul of France, and has banished Louis the 18th, and his niece, the Duchess D'Angouleme, from the Russian territories.

The Tribunal of Cassation assembled on the 30th of January to take into consideration the sentence of Ceracchi and his accomplices. Citizen Arnauld, Substitutor of Commission, argued for some time on the merits of the case. At one o'clock the tribunal withdrew into the council-chamber, for the purpose of deliberation.—Having returned to the hall, it pronounced the rejection of the appeal made by Ceracchi, Arena, Lebrun, and Dumerville, who have been since executed.

On the 16th of January a Russian officer arrived in Paris, in seventeen days, from Petersburg. He was the bearer of a letter

letter to the Chief Consul, in the handwriting of the Emperor Paul, and the consolidation of the union between the two states appears from its following regulations respecting Russian ships: All vessels of the Republic, and all cruizers bearing the French flag, are forbidden to interrupt the ships of war, or the commerce of the Emperor of all the Russias, or his subjects. On the contrary it is directed, that all French vessels shall afford succour and assistance to the ships of Russia. All prizes of Russian vessels which may be made after February the 19th, shall be declared null by the Council of Prizes.

One of the most important pieces of intelligence however to us is the sailing of a part of the Brest fleet. On the 27th of January, Cape Finisterre, distant E. half N. 35 leagues, the Concorde frigate discovered at nine at night seven large ships, about two miles to windward, under easy sail, steering to the westward; and being on opposite tacks, two bore up for her. One, however, in a short time resumed her course and joined her fleet; the other continuing in chase, the Concorde stood on till they supposed the fleet distant about six miles, when having brought to, they made the private signal, which not being answered, convinced them she was an enemy. The commander of La Concorde says, "When she was within hail he had observed her to be a frigate of very large dimensions; but further observations were prevented by a volley of musquetry, and an order to strike to a French frigate." She then ranged up on their lee-side, receiving and returning their fire as she passed, till she shot so far a-head as to bring them on her quarter; in which position they kept her warmly and closely engaged for about half an hour, when the enemy's fire entirely ceased, he receiving their broadsides, which brought his boat and other wreck from his stern and quarters into the water, without returning a shot. From this they concluded that his people had deserted their quarters, and that he had surrendered, but they found that on the contrary his attention was engaged in making his escape, and his fleet soon appearing to windward, obliged them to relinquish the pursuit and steer for England. There is little reason to doubt of this squadron's destination being for Egypt, towards which quarter Bonaparte has directed no small part of his attention, ever since his possession of the Chief Consulate. It is probable also that this is the squadron which has been for some time in readiness under the command of Admiral Gan-

theaume, who conducted Bonaparte from Egypt, has been elected a Counsellor of State, and possesses the Chief Consul's full confidence. This squadron may safely pass through the Mediterranean, for we have nothing to oppose it; but it has yet no small degree of danger to encounter on the Egyptian coast, as Lord Keith is still cruising in that quarter.

EGYPT.

The Mercury frigate, which lately arrived at Gibraltar from the coast of Egypt, has brought intelligence, dated Yaffa Bay, and off Arab's Tower, Alexandria, September the 30th. The Grand Vizier is stated to be still at Jaffa, with 10,000 men, whom General Koehler with forty-six British, six officers included, were instructing to march in double line, their artillery in the intervals, and the cavalry upon the wings; but though there was much said of advancing against the enemy, the Vizier appeared more occupied in preparing to make a stand in Syria, than in attacking Egypt. Numerous works were erecting about Jaffa, to render it a place of arms; and Captain Lacey was employed in erecting regular bastions about El Arish. His Highness the Vizier expected reinforcements; but if they were even to arrive he could not act against the French for three months, without a considerable number of small and active vessels of war, in consequence of the uncommon inundations of the Nile.

General Menou, having been joined by Murad Bey, who had so long opposed the French in Upper Egypt, and by numerous Copts, &c. appeared determined to retain a conquest, of which it was evident all the powers of the Porte could not dispossess him. He had strongly fortified, it is said, Alexandria, Damietta, and Rosetta, upon the entrance to the Nile, and the only ports in Egypt, and had not only completed the lines, &c. began by Colonel Bromley, at Aboukir, but added others to them, rendering all these places so strong as to bid defiance to any army of the Turks.

The latest accounts from England, and which were received off Alexandria the 25th of September, were dated the 16th of June. Intelligence had been received, that our troops had retired from the Red Sea; but hopes were entertained that a body of troops from India, "who, from being accustomed to the same scorching sun, were better adapted than soldiers immediately from England to contend with the French, now seasoned to the climate," would arrive at Suez, and make a diver-

tion in favour of the army expected under General Abercrombie.

HOLLAND.

At Helvoetsluys, and in the Texel, the most active preparations are carrying on to get a Dutch fleet ready for sea, to be commanded by Admiral De Winter, and destined, according to some opinions, to join the combined Spanish and French force at Brest; or, as others say, to co-operate with the fleets of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.

PORTUGAL.

This country stands in great danger of falling under the controul of France. A large army was preparing in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, destined to march through Spain, for the invasion of the Portuguese dominions; and about the middle of January, according to intelligence from Madrid, the Marquis de Castel Franco, Major of the Spanish King's Body Guards, was to set off for Lisbon upon an extraordinary mission, the object of which is alleged to be, to demand of Portugal whether she chose to enter into an alliance with Spain and France; or, whether she preferred remaining in alliance with Great Britain? In the first case, she was to order the English and emigrant troops to evacuate the Portuguese territories; in the second, she was to be informed that war would be immediately declared against her.

RUSSIA, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK.

It appears now certain that the Convention of the Neutral Powers was signed on the 16th of January by the Ministers of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, and that Prussia had since acceded to it under certain conditions. The Danish Minister, in answer to a note transmitted to him by Mr. Drummond, the English Envoy, (demanding a full explanation of the nature, object, and extent of the confederacy) states, that Denmark "not knowing that any of the powers engaged in the negotiation (at Petersburg) had made a declaration, or adopted measures relative to its object, at which Great Britain might take offence or umbrage, cannot, without ulterior explanation, reply to that part of Mr. Drummond's note, "that the negotiation has no other object than the renewal of the engagements which, in the years 1780 and 1781, were contracted by the same powers, (Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark) for the safety of their navigation." The best comment upon this treaty is perhaps that of Mr. Grey, on the 2d of February, in the British House of Commons, who says, "He had looked

into those authors who treat of the law of nations and also, into many of the treaties of Europe, and he was so far from discovering any right to interrupt the course of neutral vessels, that he found that the direct contrary principle was often acted upon in the course of the last century. In the year 1740, the King of Prussia declared that free bottoms made free goods. The same principle was acted upon by the Dutch in the year 1762. How are we then to account for the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in not including Prussia in the hostility which they wage against the armed neutrality?—They will not attack Prussia, because she is strong; but they will attack Sweden and Denmark, because they are weak."

The Emperor of Russia having thought proper to publish in the Gazette of St. Petersburg, as the motive for the violation of the rights of nations that he had been guilty of in the seizure of our ships, and the imprisonment of our seamen, "that a convention had been entered into with the Court of St. James's, in virtue of which the Russian forces were to take possession of Malta, so soon as it should surrender to the combined fleet;" it is stated, from good authority, that, it is true a convention to cede the island of Malta to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (of which the Emperor Paul has made himself Grand Master) was drawn up; but it was never signed on the part of this country. Let the Ministers of Paul I. it is added, produce, if they possess it, any convention whatsoever, ratified by Great Britain, respecting the fate and destination of Malta before the conclusion of a general Peace.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Since our last publication an event has occurred, which we confess has astonished us, and which we believe has disappointed the expectation of the majority of our readers. The event to which we allude, is a CHANGE OF MINISTRY, a circumstance which has given rise to a variety of rumours, none of which, however, we must add, have as yet accounted for it in a satisfactory manner.

A difference of opinion, it is said, has for some time past existed in the Cabinet, on the subject of Catholic Emancipation in Ireland; the delay of the King's Speech on the opening the Session, took place, it is added, in consequence of this difference of opinion. Mr. Pitt was decidedly in favour of the measure; and it is stated, that the Marquis Cornwallis and Lord Castlereagh had principally succeeded in effecting

effecting the Union, by pledging themselves to the completion of it, in consequence of direct instructions to that purpose from the British Cabinet. After much deliberation, however, between Mr. Pitt and his friends, and other members of the Cabinet, in which a Great Personage is said to have felt it necessary to declare his determination to resist the promised concessions, it was at length agreed to wave the measure for the moment, and omit any reference to it in the King's Speech. But Mr. Pitt, conscious that he was bound to support an engagement which had been thus solemnly contracted, insisted that the question of Catholic Emancipation should be submitted to the Imperial Parliament. In this instance he was seconded by Earl Spencer, Lord Grenville, Mr. Dundas, and Lord Castlereagh; and opposed by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Portland, and the Earl of Clare. In consequence of which, he gave in, on Friday, the 11th of January, his resignation to his Majesty, declaring, that the faith of Government ought to be inviolable, and the pledge given to the Catholics redeemed. His resignation was followed the next day by those of Lord Grenville, Earl Spencer, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Windham.

It does not appear that Mr. Pitt was out-voted upon this occasion in the Cabinet, (which may be considered as a select committee of the Privy Council) as the members who acted with him were more numerous there, than those who differed in sentiment from him. It would, on the contrary, seem that the question became a subject of general consideration in the Council, and was not limited to the Cabinet, since the Earl of Clare and Lord Castlereagh are known to have taken a leading part in the business. It is, therefore, because the measure was found inimical to the opinion of the First Personage in the country, that the resignations which have been noticed have taken place. The advisers of the Sovereign, on this occasion, have acted no doubt, from the purest motives, being led to apprehend that the measure proposed would endanger the Established Church, and that it would be a violation of the following clause in his Majesty's Coronation Oath: "I promise to the uttermost of my power, to maintain the Laws of God, the true Profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion, established by law; and I will preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of this realm, and to the Churches committed to their charge, all such Rights and Privileges as by law do

or shall appertain unto them or any of them."

How far the proposed Emancipation can be considered as a violation of this oath, we leave it to more competent judges to determine. It is a delicate subject in which we feel no inclination to interpose. With respect to this being the sole cause of Mr. Pitt's resignation we also have our doubts; and we are disposed to think, that finding himself baffled in all his views, and little hope remaining of a counter-revolution in France, he has embraced the first opportunity of withdrawing from a situation in which he saw little prospect of encountering any thing but disgrace.

It was some time before the new arrangements were settled; but we believe, on good authority, they are as follows:

The Right Hon. Henry Addington, First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer—Lord Eldon, Lord High Chancellor—Lord St. Vincent, First Lord of the Admiralty—Lord Loughborough, Privy Seal—the Duke of Portland, Secretary for the Home Department—Lord Hawkesbury, Secretary for the Foreign Department—Lord Hobart, President of the Board of Control—Colonel Yorke, Secretary of War—Sir Pepper Arden, a Peer, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas—Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls—Mr. Law, Attorney General—and Mr. Perceval, Solicitor General. It is added, that the Duke of York will be at the head of the Board of Ordnance. Of this change of administration we think that Lord Fife spoke the general sentiments of the People, when he said, in the House of Lords, "Yet, injurious as these proceedings were to the interests of the Country, he could not help expressing his extreme regret that those great men, who had given in their resignations, were to be succeeded by persons of such inferior talents."

England is now left alone to contend in a war with the Northern Confederacy; but it should be remembered, if the new Ministry mean to follow the steps of the last, that having no place to trade to in the Baltic, or perhaps elsewhere on the Continent, we shall have no means of retaining our commerce, of continuing our manufactures, of paying our exorbitant taxes, and of supporting the war.

The Imperial Parliament was opened by commission on the 22d of January, when the Lord Chancellor informed them, it was his Majesty's pleasure that they should immediately proceed to elect a Speaker.

Speaker. The Commons then withdrew, and elected Mr. Addington, their late speaker.

The King, however, did not meet the Parliament till the 2d of February. In the speech from the throne, his Majesty took notice of the happy attainment of the legislative union of the two kingdoms, and of the unfortunate course of events on the Continent, and the consequences which must be expected to result from it; these, continued his Majesty, cannot fail to be matter of anxiety and concern to all who have a just feeling for the security and independence of Europe.

The Duke of Montrose moved the Address in the House of Lords. The Earl of Lucan seconded the motion. Earl Fitzwilliam opposed the Address, and moved, as an amendment to the Address, "That all the words of it be omitted after the fifth paragraph, and in lieu of them be inserted general and strong assurances of support against his Majesty's enemies, with a declaration of the determination of the House to enquire into the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers."

Lords Moira and Holland spoke for the amendment, and Lords Mulgrave and Eldon against it; and at twelve o'clock the House divided on the Address.—Contents 73—Non-contents 17.

In the House of Commons Sir W. W. Wynne moved an Address to his Majesty. The Address being read from the chair, Mr. Grey then moved the following amendment, to come in after the fifth paragraph: "And that this House will proceed with all possible dispatch to make such enquiry into the general state of the nation, but more especially into our relations with foreign powers, as may enable us to offer to his Majesty such advice as we may think most conducive to the honour of his crown, and to the general interests of his dominions. And further, to assure his Majesty that if, owing to any unjust and unreasonable pretensions on the part of the enemy, peace cannot be obtained on such grounds as are consistent with our security—if the differences which appear unhappily to have arisen between his Majesty and the Northern Powers, are of a nature which press for immediate decision—if the representation which his Majesty has directed to be made to the Court of Petersburg, in consequence of the outrages committed against the ships, property, and persons of his Majesty's subjects—should not be effectual in obtaining such reparation as the nature of the case will require; and if the possibility of any

equitable adjustment shall render a new and more extended war inevitable, we will give his Majesty every support which the means of this country can afford; in the just hope and confidence that his Majesty's paternal care for the welfare of his people will induce him to take such measures, as shall hence-forward prevent a calamitous waste of their remaining strength and resources, by improvident and ineffectual projects, or by general negligence and profusion, and shall secure a wise and vigorous administration of their affairs, under the unexampled difficulties in which they are involved."

Mr. Pitt began by adverting to the very singular assertion of the last Speaker, "That the minority in that House were generally to be understood as speaking the sense of the people." If this were to be taken literally as the position laid down, it would then most paradoxically appear, that every effort which had been made by that House, to sustain the honour and interest of the nation—all the exertions by which they had so successfully withstood the inroads of the French usurpation—all the firmness and determination which had astonished Europe, and rendered this island a splendid exception from the principles and tyranny of France—all must have been exerted and exhibited against the sense of the people. This was strictly the paradox which the Hon. Gentleman endeavoured to maintain; for all these efforts had been made against the inclination of that minority which he had quoted as speaking the sense of the people.—"As to all those censures which had been thrown out against his Majesty's Ministers, and the necessity of effecting a change of administration;" (he added) "we shall have a time to go into these considerations, and we shall meet them with readiness and satisfaction, but this is not the proper moment." He had the consolation of knowing that he had often heard similar reproaches, and should have the consolation of their being followed by the same consequences as before.

The Solicitor-General entered into an elaborate legal disquisition of the laws, as established by long prescription for the regulation of marine affairs, as an answer to what fell from Mr. Grey, and contended, that the maritime rights claimed by Great Britain were essentially necessary to our political existence.

Mr. Tierney took a comprehensive view of the progress of the war, and insisted, "That the system pursued by his Majesty's Ministers, was such as must entirely

entirely deprive them of all confidence. Disgrace had been heaped upon disgrace—discomfiture upon discomfiture.” He made several remarks on Mr. Secretary Dundas, and execrated his want of human feeling. “No person,” he said, “connected with administration, had ever evinced such a total want of humanity; no person had ever shed the blood of his fellow-creatures with so little remorse, to so little purpose; in short, no person had acted the part of a general destroyer of the human race with so much indifference, as the Right Hon. Gentleman.” (Here Mr. Tierney was called to order) He then proceeded to say, “That Ministers were incapable, and had excited the general hatred and contempt of Europe.” Mr. Secretary Dundas vindicated his character and conduct, against the insinuations of the last speaker.

Mr. Sheridan condemned a practice, which, he said, “was more systematically followed by Mr. Dundas, than by any other member of the House; (viz.) twisting, perverting, and misrepresenting, what fell from the opposite side of the House. This was a manoeuvre perfectly understood by the Right Hon. Gentleman, who never appeared so much at ease as when he was most harrassed, and never affected a strain of levity so much as when galled to the very heart.” The House divided,

For the Amendment	63
Against it	245
Majority	182

The Budget was opened on the 18th of February: Mr. Pitt said, that in producing, as was now his duty, to the Committee, the charges for the current year, and the Ways and Means by which those charges were to be defrayed, he should notice first, what were the expences which were to be met by the two countries, in the proportion settled by the late measure of the Union. He should next remark on those charges which belonged exclusively to Ireland; and those which attached singly to Great Britain. The charges of the *Navy* amounted this year to 15,800,000*l.* which was an advance of 2,200,000*l.* beyond those of the last year. The reason of this excess, was, that our naval preparations had this year been of necessity greater, and the number of our seamen, of course, proportionately increased. This, he observed, was a general charge, a proportion

of which was to be paid by Ireland. The *Army* charges were this year 9,617,000*l.*; those of the last year, were 8,820,000*l.* The necessity of this increase, he trusted, would be equally obvious to all, under the present circumstances. The account would then stand thus:

Army charges for 1801,	£9,617,000
Extraordinaries for ditto,	2,500,000
Establishment for Ireland,	3,785,000

Total military charges, 15,902,000

The expences of the Ordnance Establishment for the present year would amount to 1,639,000*l.* being an excess of a few thousands beyond those of the former year; those for Ireland amounted to 299,000*l.*; making a total of 1,938,000*l.* The Miscellaneous Services, as they were commonly called, formed, in England, the sum of 2,550,000*l.*; in Ireland, of 207,000*l.* making together a total of 2,757,000*l.* He had also to propose, a Vote of Credit for this country of 800,000*l.* and 500,000*l.* for Ireland: which he trusted would be sufficient for every emergency, and particularly as in the present state of Europe we were prevented from sending our subsidies to foreign powers. The several sums which he had enumerated, and which belonged conjointly to both countries, amounted to 35,587,000*l.* Of this sum England was to pay, by agreement, 15-7ths, and Ireland 2-17th.

The first deficiency which he should notice, was in the produce of the Income-Tax, which had been taken at seven millions, but which could not be expected to produce in either year, more than six millions. The discount on the late loan amounted to 400,000*l.* The deficiency in the Malt Duty, 400,000*l.* On the Assessment of 1798, and the Income-Tax of 1799, 1,350,000*l.* The deficiency in the produce of the Consolidated Fund, as calculated to April 1801, amounted to no less than 1,750,000*l.* It was his determination to provide for every deficiency, and to fund the largest possible quantity of Exchequer-bills, so as to leave nothing a-float. To make good these deficiencies, and to fund those Exchequer-bills, would require a sum of 6,610,000*l.* which, added to 35,587,000*l.* of charges to be paid by Great Britain, would give a total of 42,197,000*l.*

He had now to state to the Committee, the manner in which it was meant to meet those charges.

A a

The

The first tax that he should propose, was an additional duty upon *Tea*, above 2s. 6d. per lb. of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, which he calculated would produce the sum of 300,000l.

The next tax he meant to propose was on the article of *Paper*, the present duty on which he would propose to double; providing an exception, however, in favour of paper-hangings, and glazed paper, used in particular manufactures, and allowing a discount to the full amount of the duty upon all paper used in the publication of diurnal prints. The produce of this tax he estimated at 130,000l.

He proposed, that the drawback upon the exportation of *Callicoes*, be taken off, and that the present duty of two-pence-half-penny per yard, be advanced to three-pence-half-penny; which would amount to 155,000l., making the total of the Excise 586,000l.

Upon *Timber*, *Staves*, and *Deals*, he proposed to encrease one-third, which he estimated at 95,000l. The export trade of *Pepper*, which was our own, he also considered as a proper article of taxation. Upon all exports he should propose a tax of six-pence per pound; this would produce 104,000l.; and upon all consumed at home, a duty of three-pence; which he estimated at 15,000l., making together the sum of 119,000l.

There were some lesser duties upon *Lead*, *Raisins*, and other articles not necessary to be here enumerated, the produce of which, added to the preceding, would make the whole amount of the Customs 402,000l.

The next tax he meant to propose, was upon *Horses* of every description, not excepting those employed in agriculture, though the duty upon the latter, would only be to a small amount. Upon every Horse employed in agriculture, he should propose an additional duty of four-shillings, which would produce the sum of 136,000l. Upon Pleasure horses, where only one was kept, an additional duty of 10s. for each; which would produce the sum of 170,000l., making the whole produce of the tax on horses 306,000l.

Upon all Bills and Notes at present taxed, an encrease of one-half of the existing *Stamp* duty, he estimated at 112,000l. Upon all Policies of Insurance in shipping transactions, an encrease of one-half the present duty, making 145,000l. Upon all Deeds of Conveyance Property, which bore at present a tax of

10s. per skin, he proposed to place an additional duty of three shillings per skin, which would produce 93,000l. Total amount of *Stamps* 350,000l.

The last object of taxation to which he wished to call the attention of the Committee, was the *Post-office*. Various regulations were intended, with respect to distance, &c. which, it was estimated would produce a revenue of 80,000l. The Packets to Ireland, the Cross-road Posts, and Inclosures in Foreign Letters, which had hitherto not been charged so high as those on English letters, would likewise admit of an additional profit to the country, to the amount of 17,000l.

He proposed, with respect to the *Penny-post*, that the present rate be doubled; or, in other words, that instead of a-penny, every letter should in future be charged two-pence. The total amount of the revenue to be drawn from the post-office regulations, he estimated at 150,000l.

Recapitulation.

Excise	.	.	.	£586,000
Customs	.	.	.	402,000
Horses	.	.	.	306,000
Stamps	.	.	.	350,000
Post-office regulations	.	.	.	150,000

Total amount of taxes £1,794,000

On the 12th of February, Mr. Pitt, at his house in Downing-street, received the gentlemen who bid for the loan. He lamented that the service called for so large a sum; but, as near as he could judge from the estimates made out, the sum wanted would be from twenty-seven to twenty-eight millions of money; and he proposed to fund it in the three per cent. Cons. and three per cent. Reduced Stock.

On the 16th of February, he agreed for the loan upon the following terms:

125 Cons. valued at 70l. 15s. } 100l.
50—15 Reduc. val. 29l. 5s. }

The payments of the loan are to be by the following instalments:

Feb. 20,	deposit	10 per cent.
Apr. 17,	2d inst.	10
May 15,	3d do.	10
June 19,	4th do.	10
July 17,	5th do.	15
Aug. 21,	6th do.	10
Sept. 18,	7th do.	10
Oct. 16,	8th do.	15
Dec. 11,	9th do.	10

£100

An account of the amount of the Bank of England notes in circulation, on an average of every month, from 25th of October, 1800; distinguishing the amount of notes below the value of five pounds.

Amount of Bank of England notes of five pounds each and upwards:—from 25th October to 25th November, 1800, 13,816,700l.—25th November to 25th December, 13,133,500l.—25th December to 25th January, 1801, 13,845,800l.

Amount of Bank of England notes of two and one pound each:—from 25th October to 25th Novem. 1800, 2,061,700l.—25th November to 25th December, 2,148,700l.—25th December to 25th January, 1801, 2,519,400l.

Respecting the failure of the Ferrol expedition, the following facts have appeared, and as a matter of authentic information, we submit them to our readers. The expedition having arrived off Ferrol, Sir J. B. Warren informed Sir R. Abercrombie, that it would be extremely practicable to destroy the whole of the enemy's fleet in that harbour, if the troops would first silence the batteries of Fort St. Philip, which could not be approached by our shipping. 12,500 men were accordingly landed under the direction of Sir Edward Pellew, who displayed uncommon judgment in superintending the disembarkation, as not even a musket was lost in this service*. The landing being effected, the troops were marched up the hill which overlooks Fort St. Philip, without any opposition from the enemy, who had fled in great consternation into Ferrol, where all the churches were opened to hear mass, and to beseech the protection of the saints. It was expected that the signal would be given without delay to advance; when, to the surprise of every part of the service, the troops were ordered to retrace their ground, and to re-embark. The reason assigned by the most respectable authority, for this counter-order, was the determination of a council of war, which was of opinion that it would not be practicable to take Fort St. Philip by assault, without risking the loss of 3000 men, and that to attack it in a regular way, would require eight days before the last parallel could be completed; that this delay would be dangerous on many accounts, as, besides the reinforcements which might be sent to Ferrol, there would

be a great risk from a change of wind, which might drive our fleet off the coast, and leave our army in the same situation as it was at Ostend: that, moreover, Sir James Pulteney's instructions were to risk nothing, as the expedition had an ulterior object of greater importance to accomplish.

The military force now under General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in his Egyptian expedition, is said to be as follows: one troop of the royal-horse, and three companies of the royal-foot artillery; a detachment of artificers, under the command of a Brigade of Officers from the corps of royal engineers; two regiments of light cavalry; two battalions of the guards; a regiment of the rifled-barrelled corps; and about ten other regiments of infantry; forming an effective body of 15,000 men.

Intelligence has arrived from Constantinople, of the 13th of January, stating, that the English fleet had not yet arrived there, but, that four frigates, with General Abercrombie's Adjutants, had reached Rhodes. A grand attack was to be made upon Egypt; seconded by the whole Turkish navy, under the Captain Pacha; General Abercrombie was to land at Jaffa, with about 20,000 men; and to march afterwards through Damietta, against Alexandria, with an European force of near 20,000 men. Ten thousand men from the East Indies, were to land at Suez, while the Grand Vizier was to make an attack from El Arisch, so that the French, in Egypt will be attacked in front, in the rear, and in flank.

The Whig-club dined at the London-Tavern, on the 6th of February. The Duke of Norfolk, president. The health of Mr. Fox was given by the Duke, and drank with great applause. His Grace added, "and may the King and Country see their error, before it be too late, and call forth his talents to rescue them from the dangers with which they are surrounded." Several new members were admitted.

On the Fast-day the King caught cold going to the Chapel Royal, which has since been attended with very alarming symptoms of body and mind. This circumstance has, in some degree, suspended the operations of Government, and has occasioned a very extraordinary pause in the progress of the new Ministerial arrangements, the particulars of which we shall relate in our next Number.

* A transport with 400 troops on board, was however, run down by a man of war, and every man on board perished.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Jan. and the 20th of Feb. extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ARCKLESS, John, Newcastle upon Tyne, linen draper. (Hall, Curry-street)
 Bray, John, Tewa Malling, Kent, hop merchant. (Owen, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn)
 Borgnis, Jos. Great Portland-street, printseller. (Sam. Lucas, New Cavendish street)
 Brookes, Geo. Oxford-street, linen draper. (Collins and Reynolds, Spital-square)
 Bower, Cha. Carey-street, scrivener. (Allingham, St. John's-square)
 Bazeman, John, Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Sandwich, Hull)
 Baker, John, Staines, coach master. (Rigg, Carey-street)
 Bate, Edw. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock, Fistree-court, Temple)
 Bradbury, Sarah, Manchester, cotton spinner. (Sharpe and Eccles, Manchester)
 Boot, Wm. Coventry, carrier. (Dickens, Coventry)
 Burges, Dan. Blaby, Leicestershire, victualler. (Freer, Leicester)
 Cavanaugh, John, Portsea, ship chandler. (John Richards, Portsea)
 Cotterell, Sam. and Tho. Cricklade, linen drapers. (Wm. Wall, Worcester)
 Carver, Tho. Bedford, baker. (Giles and Isaacson, Shire-lane)
 Copeland, James, Hay's Mews, St. George's, Hanover-square, coach master. (Soyrel, Berkeley-square)
 Chanley, Tho. Liverpool, earthen-ware dealer. (Blackstock, Temple)
 Creed and Morie, Horsley, Gloucestershire, clothiers. (Vizard, Gray's Inn-square)
 Clayton, John, Kirkford, Sussex, jobber in cattle. (Tyler, Petworth)
 Daray, John, Wallbrook, pocket-book maker. (Sudlow and Richardson, Monument-yard)
 Downey, Tho. Sunderland, Durham, ship owner. (Raine and Wrangham, Seething-lane)
 Edwards, Miles, Bush-lane, cotton broker. (Eyre, Spital-square)
 Edwards, John, Kingston, Herefordshire, woolstapler. (Jenkins and Co. New Inn)
 Fletcher, Benj. Liverpool, druggist. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings)
 Gregory, Cha. Ludlow, Bedfordshire, baker. (Morton, Furnival's Inn)
 Gaudell, John, Tiverton, vinner. (Sansum, Ely-place)
 Glover, Wm. Bristol. (George Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn)
 Grant, J. Wandsworth, corn chandler
 Heawood, John, Stockport, manufacturer. (Ellis, Curstons-street)
 Hallwood, Jos. Birmingham, gun maker. (Kinderley and Long, Symond's Inn)
 Hughes, John, Silver-street, Falcon-square, victualler. (Dixon, Nassau-street, Soho)
 Hall, Anth. Vine-street, Hatton-wall, cheesemonger. (Aubert, Upper Berkeley-street)
 Hide, Sam. Ware, broker. (Smith, Villier's-street)
 Hadfield, John, Sheffield, grocer. (Hoare and Cave, Ely-street)
 Heathcote, Peter, Walsall, Skinner. (Hunt, Castle-street, Holborn)
 Hawes, W. Hanwell, soap and starch manufacturer. (Mangnall, Warwick-square)
 Jones, John, Liverpool, victualler. (Kirkpatrick and Jones, Liverpool)
 Kennett, Rob. late of Queen Charlotte-row, Mary-le-bonne, upholster. (Scott and Landon, Poultry)
 Kerby, George, Bristol, grocer and tea dealer. (Scott and Landon, Poultry)
 Legg, Shields, Portsea, shoemaker. (Collins and Reynolds, Spital-square)
 Macnamara, John, London, merchant. (Forbes, Ely-place)
 Morgan, Wm. Plymouth Dock, vintner, &c. (Sandys and Horton, Crane-court, Fleet-street)
 Mills, John, Hammer-smith, linen draper. (B. C. Williams, Bedford-row)
 Morris, Tho. Horsley, Gloucestershire, clothier. (Rd. Jones, Tocke's-court, Curstons-street)
 Musket, John, Cromer, Norfolk, merchant. (Druce, Fenchurch-street)
 Manston, Tho. Tokenhouse-yard, merchant and insurer. (Wentons, Fenchurch-street)
 Macdonnell, James, late of Dunkirk, but now of the King's Bench Prison, merchant. (Dunn and Teafdale, Threadneedle-street)
 Newton, Wm. late of Londen Field, Hackney, but now of Shoreditch, painter. (White, Prescott-street)
 Parkinson, Tho. Beverley, Yorkshire, miller. (Sam. Hall, Beverley)
 Park, Rich. Lancaster, victualler. (Rt. Milne, Manchester)
 Pat, J. Bury St. Edmunds, money scrivener. (Giles and Isaacson, Shire lane)

Pearce, Mathias, Blackman-street, cheesemonger. (Bontfield, Bouverie-street)
 Roberts, John, Pontefract, druggist, &c. (Edw. Sykes, New Inn)
 Ross, George, wine merchant. (Rooke, Coleman-street)
 Salmon, J. W. Manchester, manufacturer. (J. and R. Wallis, Warrford-court)
 Spencer, Tho. Great Wigton, Leicestershire, victualler. (Henson, Bow-street)
 Stenton, Sam. Kensington, cheesemonger. (Ireland, Staple's Inn)
 Tailby, John, Desborough, butcher. (Kinderley and Long, Symond's Inn)
 Wilkins, James, Paganhill, Gloucestershire, baker. (Jenkins and James, New Inn)
 Woodward, Rich. Liverpool, merchant. (W. and L. Allen, Clifford's Inn)
 William, Rt. Greenwich, mariner. (Saward, Rotherhithe)
 Weston, James, Camberwell, bricklayer. (Latrow, Doctor's Commons)
 Walker, Peter, Dudley, draper. (Parker, Stafford)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Adams, John, Portsea, shopkeeper, March 3
 Arthill, W. Norwich, apothecary, March 3
 Bishop, Martnew, Sherborne, baker, Feb. 21
 Blower, Sam. St. John's-street, calico melter, Feb. 24
 Bowen, P. Bristol, broker, April 14
 Bailey, G. Mark-lane, mealman, March 3
 Burge, Wm. Bath, money scrivener, March 2 and 11
 Bunyer, John, St. John's-square, victualler, March 7
 Coufens, Wm. Maidstone, shopkeeper, March 3
 Croftley, Charles, Warrington, innkeeper, Feb. 28
 Chinner, T. H. Walsall, mercer, March 5
 Chapman, S. Norwich, liquor merchant, March 4
 Davis, E. Bristol, cooper, March 10
 East, John, late of Old Bond-street, paper manufacturer, March 3
 Edward, Rd. Morgan-lane, Southwark, brandy merchant, March 14
 Evans, John, Wolverhampton, brush maker, March 5
 Edenborough, John, Nottingham, victualler, March 10
 Fowle, S. West Ratham, miller and baker, Feb. 27
 Gale, Rd. Birmingham, mercer, Feb. 24
 Gill, Tho. York, grocer, Feb. 14
 Grimham, T. Hartley Wintney, coachmaker, March 10
 Garner, T. Richmond, cornfactor, April 21
 Hames, John, Stamford, stone-mason, Feb. 26
 Harrison, John, Manchester, merchant, Feb. 27
 Hatch, Jos. ph, Robert-street, Bedford-row, cabinet maker, March 17
 Harrison, T. Oxford, hat manufacturer, March 7
 Jessop, James, Wappingham, cbw dealer, March 5
 Kirk, James, Gravesend, common brewer, March 7
 Knowles, James, Huddersfield, merchant, Feb. 27
 Ludlow, Wm. London, merchant, March 3
 Lacey and Fay, Fenchurch-street, merchants, Feb. 28
 Meatyard, Rt. Fisherton Anger, Wilts, sellmonger, February 26
 McLaughlan, Rt. Wood-street, Cheap-side, merchant, February 24
 Man, Alex. Mark-lane, oilman, March 3
 Mee and Evans, hofers, Feb. 24
 McAlister, Edw. victualler, March 3
 Moore, Christ. Stalithes, draper, March 3
 — Wm. Richmond, stable keeper, March 7
 Midwood, S. Upper Shirlington, merchant, March 12
 Mathews, D. Basingstoke, grocer, March 10
 Martin, M. Basingstoke, craper, March 10
 Marshall, James, Bath, bookseller, Feb. 26
 Newman, Charles, Southampton, cabinet maker, February 21
 Nantes, Hy. Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant, March 3
 Norton, James, Oxford-street, haberdasher, March 17
 Newlyn, P. New Alresford, currier, March 10
 Pierce, John, Bread-street, warehousman, Feb. 24
 Perron, C. F. Duke-street, St. James's, perfumer, February 24
 Perient, M. W. and A. W. Bodecker, Little St. Helen's, merchants, (joint and separate estates) Feb. 14 and 28
 Peters, John and Alex. Southwark, linen drapers, (joint and separate estates) March 3
 Pattison, Geo. Berwick upon Tweed, linen draper, February 28
 Phillips, John, 4 dale-street, money scrivener, April 7
 Rogers, James, Bristol, merchant, March 6
 Round, C. J. Wargrave, mailer, Feb. 24
 Raison, L. Charing-cross, tavern keeper, March 18
 Sewell, Wm. Clifton, scrivener, Feb. 28
 Sampson, Tho. Henningholme Grange, Holderness, March 9
 Sircom, R. Bristol, looking-glass manufacturer, March 10
 Van Spangen, John, Wells-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant, March 3
 Watts, Rd. Fareham, brandy merchant, Feb. 26
 Woodhead, John, and And. Lane, Manchester, merchants, Feb. 23
 Wright, Wm. sen. and jun. and J. M. Wright, Well Close-square, coal merchants, Feb. 18
 Westerman, Wm. Bermondsey, plumber, March 3

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

Married.] Capt. Van Spengler, to Miss Graham, eldest daughter of A. Graham, esq. late of Hatton Garden.

At St. Catherine Cree Church, Leadenhall-street, Mr. R. Hawkins, of Wellingborough, to Miss King, of Bury street, St. Mary Axe.

At Mary-le-Bonne, the Rev. W. Beville, A.M. chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Manchester, to Mrs. Rochfort, relict of the late W. Rochfort, esq. of Upper Berkeley-street, and daughter of H. Sterting, esq. of Dynes Hall, Essex.

In Gloucester Place, the Right Hon. Lady Ann Lambton, to the Hon. C. Wyndham, brother to the Earl of Egremont.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Brown, esq. of the War-office, to Miss S. Baillie, of Blackheath.

Mr. Spillbury, of Soho-square, to Miss E. Gibbon, of Winchester.

At St. Giles's, Cripplegate, Wm. Homan, esq. of Bridgewater-square, to Miss Ohlson, of Mary-le-Bonne.

Mr. Smyth, of Holborn, to Miss Wright, of Hornsey.

At St. James's Church, Mr. Hamby, of St. Alban's-street, to Mrs. Inwood, of Hounslow.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. Henry Bazely, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Ruddle, of Queen's-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, V. A. Beckett, esq. of Broad-street, to Miss S. Abbott, of New Bond-street.

In Aldersgate-street, Solomon Hougham, esq. to Mrs. Jewer, of Catherine Place, Bath.

At St. Faith's, Mr. Wm. Gaimes, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Miss E. Wenman, of Walbrook.

Major John Darley, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Turing, of Sloane-street.

At St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, James Hume Stry, esq. to Miss Robinson, of Charterhouse-square.

Mr. R. Jarvis, of Piccadilly, to Miss Hayter, of Cavendish-street.

Mr. J. Evans, of Lime-street, to Miss Bartram, of Exeter Place, Lambeth.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Moore, of Woodstock-street, to Miss Haselden, of Little Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

T. Wright, esq. of Nicholas-lane, to Miss Preston, of Miles's-lane.

At St. James's Church, John Torre, esq. of Hatton Garden, to Miss Amelia Mainwaring Spencer, only daughter of the late Wm. Spencer, of Lynn, Norfolk.

Mr. James Compigne, of Hampstead, to Miss Dickson of the same place.

At Pancras, Thomas Mills, esq. of Ely

Place, to Miss Parks, of Lamb's Conduit Place.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, M. Yatman, esq. of Lindsey Row, to Miss Lunn.

At St. Pancras, Mr. William Marsh, of Weston Place, to Miss Jenks, of Welbeck-street.

Died.] Miss Maria Franklin, in Dean-street, Soho.

In Bryanstone-street, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Carr, wife of the Rev. W. Howell Carr, of Monhemist, Cornwall, and daughter of the late James Earl of Errol.

Mrs. Catherine Horsfall, at Lady Wombwell's, in Harley-street.

Samuel Draper, plumber, of Coleman-street, one of the common-councilmen of that ward.

In New London-street, Crutched Friars, Mrs. Ann Bailey, aged 29.

Mr. T. Greene, of Great Prescott-street, Goodman's Fields.

Nathaniel Kinch, of the Strand, banker.

Aged 64, Mr. John Langhorne, many years keeper of the City Repository, Barbican.

In Great George-street, G. B. Brudenell, esq.

In Cockspur-street, Ann Hancock, widow, after a few days illness.

In New Broad-street, after a painful illness, Mrs. Knowlys, daughter of Mr. Alderman Newman.

William Cook, esq. of New Ormond-street, late a major in the East India Company's service at Madras.

In Dartmouth street, Mr. Nash, grocer.

Mr. Harris, one of the ushers of the court of exchequer.

In Conduit-street, Mrs. Walker.

In Soho-square, Edward Fuhr, esq. merchant.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, Mrs. E. Hayward.

Mrs. Edwards, of Took's Court, Curfitor-street.

In Lawrence Poultney-lane, Mrs. M'Taggart, wife of J. M'Taggart, esq.

In Francis-street, Bedford-square, W. Perkins, esq. aged 52.

In Charlotte-street, W. Gascoigne, esq. of the Admiralty, aged 38.

The youngest son of John Wilmot, esq. master in chancery.

In Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, the Right Hon. Lady Archer.

In Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, Lady E. Douglas, wife of Sir George Douglas, and sister to the present Earl of Glasgow.

Mrs. Fisher, of the Little Cloisters, Westminster Abbey.

In

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Harrison.

In Grafton-street, Miss Beachcroft.

In Wellclose-square, aged 13, Master John Marshall.

In Charlotte-street, Portland Place, Miss Steward.

At his chambers, Gray's Inn, Bennett Clere Webster, esq.

In George-street, Hanover-square, Thomas Howden, esq.

In St. James's Place, aged 70, R. Maddock, esq.

Mr. J. Baker, of Upper Thames-street.

In Great Ormond-street, Major Hooke.

Henry George, aged 90, many years in the common council for Bishopsgate Ward.

Mr. B. R. Budd, musician, son of Mr. T. Budd, of Richmond, Surry.

Mr. Broadhurst, gardener to Chelsea Hospital, and formerly valet to the late Duke of Cumberland.

At Brentford, of a decline, aged 20, A. J. Ross, captain lieutenant, and adjutant of the Plymouth Marines.

At his house in Hornsey-lane, R. Green, of Aylebury-street, Clerkenwell.

At Pentonville, aged 60, Mr. R. Shaw, printer, of Silver-street, Fleet-street.

In Sloane-street, aged 75, Mr. J. Hill.

At Stoke Newington, aged 75, Mr. Kinder, linen-draper, of Cheapside, greatly esteemed and regretted for uprightness and independence of character.

In John-street, Bedford Row, J. Le Coq, esq.

In Somerset-street, Goodman's Fields, Mr. J. Pycroft, sen.

In Dean-street, Soho, Miss Maria Franklin.

In St. Martin's, Mr. S. Girdler.

Mrs. Arrowsmith, of Rathbone Place.

In Bunhill Row, Moorfields, Mr. J. Simons, stock-broker, great-grandson of R. Pendrill, preserver and conductor of King Charles II. after his escape from Worcester fight, 1651, who was honoured by that monarch with the appellation of Trusty Dick.

At Kensington Palace, Mr. James Pye, mews-keeper, and one of the governors of his Majesty's kitchen.

[Particulars relative to the late Dr. Blair of Edinburgh whose death was mentioned in our last. He was born at Edinburgh, in April 1718, at the house of his father who was a Presbyterian clergyman of reputation. His more ancient descent was from the family of Blair, one of the most respectable in Scotland. To the University of his native city the Doctor was indebted for his liberal education, where he also took up his degree of M. A. and entered into orders in 1742. It was about this period that the Scots first began to discard their native dialect, and aspire to the composition of pure and classical English. Arbuthnot, Thomson, Mallet, &c. natives

of Scotland, then residents in England, had acquired the highest reputation for their composition of English literature; and the students of the University of Edinburgh fired by such examples, strove to emulate their fame. During the first years of the Doctor's residence at the University, he neither signalized himself by any peculiar love for literature, or the intenseness of his application. It was not till he entered on the study of theology, that his genius began to expand, and in some measure display that vigor which afterwards characterized his literary exertions. From that period his advances towards perfection, both as a writer and an orator, became very rapid, and when licensed as a preacher of the Presbyterian church of Scotland, his discourses from the pulpit were reckoned to excel all that had been hitherto heard in Scotland. By these exertions, Mr. Blair, acquired the praise of the most distinguished judges of pulpit eloquence, and was esteemed a rising ornament to his country. In 1742, he was presented to the benefice of Collesie, in Fifeshire. This promotion did but augment the Doctor's ardor, he familiarized himself more with the Greek and Roman classics, read the discourses of the most celebrated French and English Divines, and ever anxious to improve his powers of elocution, he neither betrayed confidence in his talents, nor contempt for his auditors. From Collesie he was shortly translated to be minister of Cannongate, in the city of Edinburgh, from thence he was successively advanced to other ecclesiastical charges in the city, till in the year 1758, he was appointed first minister of the High Church; the first clerical situation in the kingdom. At this period, he was complimented with the degree of D. D. of the University of St. Andrews, and in 1761, he became a Professor in the University, and delivered *Lectures upon the Principles of Literary Composition*, not dissimilar to those of Adam Smith (Author of the *Wealth of Nations*), on Rhetoric and elegant Literature. Dr. Blair's undertaking was patronized by every lover of taste and science, and by such general approbation added to the zealous endeavours of the well-known Henry Home Lord Kaimes, and David Hume, the Historian, his majesty endowed a Professorship of Rhetoric and Belles Letters in the University of Edinburgh, creating Dr. Blair first Professor. His students continually increased, and his Lectures, which were deemed the most beneficial to Society ever delivered, were most numerously attended. During twenty years he continued every winter the delivery of these Lectures; when he resigned and became Professor Emeritus*. While continuing to discharge

* It may be worthy of remark, that the Russian Prince D'Aschoff, who went through a course of Study in the University, never failed to attend these Lectures.

the duties of his ministerial capacity and Professor of the University, the Doctor also appeared in the character of an Author. His first publication being, "A Critical Dissertation on the Poems of Ossian," which is perhaps the most perfect critical composition extant in the English language. In 1777, he published a volume of Sermons, which had been so much admired when delivered from the pulpit. The MSS. was sent to Mr. Strahan, a celebrated bookseller, in London, who rather discouraged its publication, but by some accident, sent one of the Sermons for Dr. Johnson's opinion, who after the unfavourable letter had been sent off by Mr. Strahan to Dr. Blair, sent a letter returning the sermon, of which the following was a paragraph: "I have read over Dr. Blair's first sermon, with more than approbation:—to say it is good, is to say too little." Mr. Strahan had shortly after a conversation with Dr. Johnson, and then wrote to Dr. Blair enclosing Dr. Johnson's note, agreeing to give 50l. for the volume. The sale of the book was so rapid that a further present of 50l. was afterwards sent to Dr. Blair by the publisher. Her majesty on hearing one of these sermons read by the late Earl of Mansfield, the patron of Scottish genius, settled a pension of 200l. *per ann.* on the author, to which an addition of 100l. a year was made on his retiring from the Lectureship of the University. The unprecedented success of this volume, and the solicitations of the publisher, prompted Dr. Blair, to produce a second volume, for which he received 200l. But the whole sum since received for the two volumes made up 500l. On proposing a third volume, he was offered 600l. for the copyright; and it is confidently reported, that his fourth volume produced him 2000l. These well known sermons have been translated into the French, Dutch, German, Hungarian, and Italian languages, the famous Zimmerman in his *Treatise on Solitude* quotes them as a model of the most perfect literary excellence. In 1783, being far advanced in years, Dr. Blair retired from the exercise of public duties, his salary however was con-

tinued for life. It was at this epoch, that he arranged his Lectures for publication, which have been read with the same avidity as his sermons, and translated into the before-mentioned languages. For this work, Dr. Blair received from Mr. Cadell, 1500l. In 1796, was published, "The Compassionate Beneficence of the Deity," a Sermon, preached before the Society instituted for the benefit of the Sons of the Clergy, of the established Church of Scotland. We need only say, that this performance adds additional lustre to the author's fame, and has since been affixed to the fourth volume of his sermons. As a private character, Dr. Blair was no less deserving admiration; his manners were unassuming and his preferments the reward of virtue and literary attainments. For some years preceding his death, he preached but seldom, owing to his great age; Kames, Smith, Hume, Robertson, Boswell and Fergusson, were among the number of his friends and admirers; all the MSS. of Dr. Robertson were communicated to Dr. Blair, nor did he esteem himself secure from criticism, till they had undergone his strictures. Dr. Robertson lived in the habits of literary intimacy with Dr. Blair, and on the decease of the former, it was the general wish that Dr. Blair should succeed him as Principal of the University; but this he declined on account of his age. In his political opinions, he was zealously attached to the British Constitution, as an author no man had ever so few enemies; his library was well chosen, and one of the best in Edinburgh, and his fortune ample. He had but one child, a very accomplished and beautiful daughter, who was taken from him by a fever in the blossom of her youth and beauty. Mrs. Blair, nearly the same age as her husband, died some years since. It will be needless to add, that the man whose life was so exemplary, and whose talents reflected such glory on his native land, is universally lamented by his country-men, as well as every lover of virtue and literary pre-eminence.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

[* * Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

At a general quarter sessions held at Morpeth before the justices of the peace, resolutions were entered into to abstain from the unnecessary use of wheaten flour in pastry, &c. The use of every other species of grain was also restricted, particularly for the subsistence of horses kept for pleasure.

The Duke of Northumberland has ordered a quantity of mixed meal to be given weekly at Alnwick Castle to 135 industrious and labouring mechanics.

The Mayor and Corporation of Durham have subscribed 300l. to the soup and rice kitchen of that city.

The

The following is a statement of the number of men raised since the commencement of the war for service of the navy, distinguishing those raised in the ports of Newcastle and Sunderland.

November, 1800—Seamen.					
	Volunteers.	Pressed.	Landmen.	By the Civil Power.	Total.
Newcastle	- 1273	1892	173	32	3370
Sunderland	- 324	889	40	9	1290
	1597	2781	213	71	4661
By Act of Parliament, 1795					224
Total in Newcastle and Sunderland					4885

Number of men raised from the commencement of the war for the navy - 134,968

A dreadful hurricane has been experienced at Hexham: many houses were unroofed, and chimnies blown down, both in the town and neighbourhood. One house in particular, occupied by Mr. Newton, a faddler, was materially damaged; a stack of chimnies falling on the roof, penetrated into his bed-chamber, but fortunately he escaped unhurt. The house is completely unroofed, and the floorings broken to pieces.

Married] At Newcastle, Mr. R. Young, watchmaker, to Miss Margaret Chicken.—Captain Harrop Pringle, of the Lord Hood, to Miss Margaret Taylor, daughter of Captain W. Taylor, of North Shields.—D. M'Quin, esq. to Miss Summers.

At Felton, Mr. Joseph Atkinson, of Swarland, to Miss A. Atkinson, of Gower-street, London.

At Cowpen, Mr. Wm. Lawson, to Miss E. Debord, of North Blyth.

At Alnwick, Capt. Hutchinson, of the artillery, in the Hon. East India Company's service to Miss Lambert, of Alnwick.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. John Dixon, of Durham, to Miss M. Smith, of Bunker's Hill.

At Stockton, Mr. H. Busby, to Mrs. Atkinson, widow

At Shields, Capt. Anderson, to Miss Swan.

At Berwick, Mr. Wm Riddell, to Miss Edmondson

At Gainford, Mr. R. Garland, to Miss Myers.

Died.] At Newcastle, Margaret Robson, of the Flesh Market, at the advanced age of 103; who, except a weakness in the eye-sight, retained her faculties unimpaired, and was never known to have been afflicted with sickness till that which terminated her protracted existence.—At the same place, Miss A. Pearson, of Seaton Sluice, aged 15.—The Rev. W. Graham of the Close-Meeting.—T. Alfey, of the Nungate, who hung himself in a fit of insanity.—Mr. Charles Mollison, baker, in Pilgrim-street.—Mr. Duncan, cabinet-maker, in the Pudding Chare.—At the Baths, Miss Sophia Campuell.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Stanfield, after a painful illness; she was the wife of Mr. Stanfield, manager of the theatre.—Mr. George Partis, glazier.—Mrs. M. Stephenson.

At the Ballast-quay, South Shields, Mr. W. Thompson.

At Diffington, Mr. D. Golding, aged 75.

At Haddon Mill, Mr. William Smith, aged 81.

At Ratcheugh, near Alnwick, Prideaux Wilkie, esq. aged 72.

At Durham, T. Taylor, esq. of Cornsea Hall, aged 57.—Mr. Wm. May, merchant, aged 23.

At Bishop-Auckland, Ralph Bowser, esq. alderman of Durham, aged 61.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Robert Wilson.—Mr. John Cheesmont, sail-maker.—After three days illness, Mrs. Hopton, wife of John Hopton, esq. Prussian consul for that port.—Mr. William Cart, agent to the Sunderland glass company.—Mr. R. Cole.

At Hexham, Mrs. Lowthian, in the 76th year of her age.—Mr. Thomas Nixon, of the Blackmoor's Head.

At Rothbury, T. Farquhar, esq.

At Norton, near Stockton, Mrs. Wallis, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Wallis, author of the History of Northumberland.

At Stockton, after a long illness, Mrs. Norton.

At Lesbury, near Alnwick, Mr. Lawrence Gibson, aged 73.

At Trimdon, Mrs. Smith, aged 78, mother of the Rev. Stott. Dennison, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Durham.

At Seaton, Mrs. Ann Milliken, relict of the late Mr. John Milliken, many years master of the brig Mary of Widdington.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. J. Hodson.

At Irvine, Robert Smith, aged 101; he worked at his trade of weaver till within three weeks of his death, and was accustomed to travel three miles every Sunday to church; he could see to read the print of a pocket Bible with glasses: about twelve months ago he walked from Ayr to Irvine, twelve miles, in the space of three hours.

Mr. Benjamin March, aged 81, one of the people called Quakers.

At the Low Bridge, Newcastle, the wife of Joseph Jones, flax-dresser, being in child-bed, her mother prepared three white-herings, without the precaution of sleeping them

them, which, though not generally known, seems to be very necessary, as she and five of the children eating of them became apparently poisoned; one of them, three years of age, died within an hour and a half after eating; but medical assistance preserved the other four. A coroner's inquest sat on the body, and returned a verdict of—Accidental death by eating unwholesome food.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

In the course of the last year, at St. Mary's, Carlisle, there were 62 marriages, 193 christenings, and 182 burials. At St. Cuthbert's, 20 marriages, 93 christenings, and 136 burials: making together, 82 marriages, 286 christenings, and 318 burials.

The Earl of Carlisle, with his accustomed liberality, has distributed to the necessitous poor in the neighbourhood of Castle Howard 35 chaldrons of coals, 160 stones of beef, 16 quarters of good wheat, 15 quarters of good barley, 40l. in cash, and 10s. 6d. and warm cloathing to each poor widow on the estate of Lady Carlisle.

A soup-kitchen has been opened at Workington by voluntary subscription, from which 200 indigent householders are daily supplied with a pint of soup each, and a suitable portion of bread.

Married.] At Workington, Mr. Hodgson, to Miss Robinson.

At Kendal, the Rev. T. Briggs, to Miss Threlfal.

At Asklam, Mr. Bracken, to Miss White, both of Hilton.

At Bampton, Mr. Holme, to Miss Whar-ton.

At Underbarrow, T. Gregg, esq. of Lupton, to Miss M. Hervey, daughter of the Rev. T. Hervey, curate of Underbarrow.

At Burgh, by Sands, Mr. Thomas Hodgson, of Grinsdale, to Miss Mary Barwise, of Longburgh.

At Lanerust Church, Mr. T. Forester, to Miss M. Nixon.

Died.] At Carlisle, in the Abbey-street, Mr. John Carnaby, aged 70.—Mr. W. Dickson, of Epsom.—Mrs. Beck, of the Botcher-gate.—Mr. T. Egan.

Lately at Longburgh, Mr. J. Robinson.

At Knells, Mrs. Patrickson, wife of Mr. W. Patrickson.

At Sebergham, Mr. Samuel Rolph, at an advanced age.

At Kendal, in the 53d year of his age, Mr. John Wilson, one of the people called Quakers

At Witton le Wear, Mrs. Bell, of Sunderland, sister of Lieutenant-Colonel Boles, of the Company's troops on the Bombay establishment.

At Brampton, Eleanor Liverick, widow, aged 100 years.

At Caterend, in the prime of life, Mrs. A. Young.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 70.

At Penriddock, at an advanced age, Mrs. A. Wilkinson.

At Whitehaven, aged 68, Mr. T. Routledge, butcher.

At Burneside, aged 75, Mr. T. Smith.

At Wigton, in the 29th year of his age, Mr. Daniel Sanderfon, draper, whose piety, and attention to business had procured him general esteem.

At Workington, Mr. John Barton.—Mrs. Westray, aged 75.

At Belville, George Duncan, esq. comp-troller of the stamp-duties for Scotland.

YORKSHIRE.

Some gentlemen at Hull recently undertook to inspect and regulate the parochial expenditures in that town; in consequence of which the poor are better provided for, and the poor-rates have been reduced from 832c to 4450l. per annum.

At Wakefield, a very numerous meeting of merchants, woolstaplers, manufacturers, &c. took place the beginning of the month, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the King to procure a speedy peace, which was carried in the affirmative. Several resolutions were then entered into, the purport of which were as follow:

“That, from the alarming and unprecedented decay of trade, from the rapid increase of poor-rates and taxes, and the high price of grain, and other necessaries, that part of the kingdom was in a state seriously distressful, and which imperiously called for prompt and effectual relief.

“That the war was the principal cause of these evils.

“That an immediate peace was the only event that could effectually remove these increasing calamities, and restore confidence at home and abroad, which was so essential to the advancement of our commercial prosperity.

“That, impressed with this conviction, an humble petition should be presented to his Majesty, to make every exertion to restore peace to the suffering country.”

The petition, then read and proposed, was unanimously adopted.

John Wilkinson, esq. is chosen Lord Mayor of York for the present year.

At Bradford, a petition for peace was resolved upon by a very numerous meeting of merchants, manufacturers, &c.

Some of the newspapers attached to the *sympathant* party in this county find it necessary to support the sinking interest of Mr. Wilberforce, by detailing his speeches in parliament as articles of local intelligence, with vast encomiums on his wisdom and sincerity, on the prosperity of the country, and on the glorious success of the war!

It is lamentable to observe clergymen so much lost to every sense of shame, and a due respect for the precepts of their holy religion

as in the towns of Yorkshire, where the people evince a return to their senses by petitioning the throne for peace, to be stirring up a spirit of opposition, presiding at counter-meetings, villifying the friends of peace, &c. &c.

An advertisement has recently appeared in one of the Leeds papers relative to the completion of the Huddersfield Canal, of which 3475 yards still remain to be cut. When finished, it is stated that this canal will prove of infinite service to the manufacturers, &c. of that part of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Married.] At York, Mr. Williams, to Mrs. Southgate, both of the Theatre Royal.—Robert Cottam, esq. to Miss F. Maynard.—Mr. E. Colls, to Miss Ward.

At Sheffield, Mr. W. Thompson, attorney at law, to Miss A. W. Linley.—Mr. W. Weldon, merchant, to Miss Stacey.—Mr. William Fox, to Miss Hannah Carr.—Mr. Jonathan Hall, to Miss Mary Bedford.

At Helperby, Mr. T. Buttery, to Miss Stubbs, of Ripley.

At Hull, James Kiero Watson, esq. to Miss Hall.

At Wakefield, Mr. Barthorp, to Miss Whitworth.—Ralph Walker, esq. to Mrs. Backett.

At Middleton, near Dickering, Mr. Collingwood Forster Jackson, of Newcastle, merchant, to Miss Cole, of Wreton.

At Holbeck, Mr. John Simpson, to Mrs. M. Taylor.

At Lowestoffe, Robert Macdonald, esq. of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss Mary Douglas.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Watts, to Miss Parken.

At Sharrowhead, the Rev. A. Mackenzie, to Miss S. Wilson.

At Great Ouleburn, Lionel Place, esq. to Miss S. Thompson, of Kirby Hall.

At Rippon, Edward Oxley, esq. to Miss M. Lodge, of Willow Hall, near Halifax.

At Leeds, Mr. William Elmer grocer, to Miss M. Wayre.—Mr. M. Thirliff, to Miss Dickenson, of Pontefract.

At Halifax, Capt. W. Stainland, of Selby, to Miss Naylor, of Brookfoot.

At Barnsley, Mr. T. Cope, butcher, to Miss E. Johnson.

Died.] At Leeds, Ensign Wales, of the first West York Militia, aged 57.—Mrs. Berwick.—Miss F. Reynolds.—Mr. T. Cooper, attorney at law.—At an advanced age, Mr. Cowell.—The Rev. John Hey, A. B. fellow and lecturer of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

At Hull, Mrs. Jane Holland, aged 74.—Mr. Robert Markland.—Mr. Frederick Stephenson, corn-carrier; having gone to rest, to all appearance in perfect health, awakened as the clock struck two, and, after asking his wife the hour, turned in the bed, and instantly expired.

At the same place, Mr. T. Mulcaster.—

Mr. Hick, aged 91.—Robert Montgomery, aged 18; he had complained for some days of a sore throat, and was no worse on the evening before his death happened.—Christopher Williamson, a fisherman, was found drowned near the South End.—Sir Samuel Standige, knt. once mayor of the corporation, and one of the wardens of the Trinity House, being the fifth time of serving that office; his loss is sincerely regretted.—Mr. Wm. Charlesworth.—Mr. Bamburgh, aged 53.—In the 66th year of his age, Michael Foster, foreman to Mr. Ferraby, printer; his integrity and zeal for the interest of his employer is rarely equalled.—Mrs. Dinsdale, aged 84.

At Warley, near Halifax, James Cooke, esq.

At Mayton Hall, the Rev. Sir Martin Stapylton, bart. who is succeeded by his only surviving son, the present Sir Martin Stapylton.

At Rippon, Mr. Terry.

At Barnsley, Miss Clark.

At York, Miss Cawood.—W. Markham, esq. brother to the Archbishop of York.—Mr. White, attorney.—Mr. Richard Rainin, aged 89.—Mr. T. Grice, aged 70.—Mrs. Watson, in her 81st year.—Mrs. Sturdy.—Mr. John Watson, aged 75.—Mr. E. Wilks.—Mr. Brotherton, a labourer; his death was occasioned by drinking spirituous liquors to excess.

At Halifax, in the 77th year of his age, much regretted, J. Holroyd.—Mr. J. Priestley, merchant.

At Warley, J. Cooke, esq.

At Kirkstall, Mr. Rothwell.

At Gledston House Craven, W. Hartley Curren, esq. aged 21.

At New Hill, near Wath, Mrs. Payne, aged 84.

At Beverley Mr. John Smith.—Mr. William Crabtree, aged 53.—Mrs. Carnaby, aged 91.—Mr. R. Belwick, aged 82.

At Dewsbury, aged 62, Mr. Jonathan Henningway.

At Doncaster, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Anderton.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Bayliff, aged 82.—Mr. John Bishop.—Mrs. Brammal.—The Rev. Mr. J. Reece, minister of the independant chapel.

At Wakefield, far advanced in life, Mrs. M. Smith, much regretted.

At Maltby, Mrs. Parnell, aged 85.

At Coulton, Mr. Crosland, late of New-fome Green.

At Brampton, Mr. John Birks, aged 65.—Also Mr. Peter Birks, brother of the above, aged 63.

At Sandfend, after a painful illness, Mrs. Smyth, wife of J. Smyth, esq. late a captain in the 31st reg.

At Barnsley, Miss Clarke.

At Earugh, Timothy Parke, in his 65th year.

At

At Whitby, Mrs. Ann Allen.—Mr. B. Johnson.

At Chapel Allerton, near Leeds, Mrs. Wilson.

At Heworth Grange, Mr. Wm. Emerson, aged 50.

At Marfleet, H. Dring, aged 79.

Miss Ellerton, daughter of Mr. F. Ellerton, of this county.

At Wansford, Mrs. S. Wise, aged 71.

At Clifton, Mrs. Elstone.

At Thorner, Mr. Clemishaw, aged 86.

At Leven, aged 84, the Rev. Mr. Hall, vicar of Kirkburn, and curate of Routh.

At Halton, aged 82, Edmund Benson, esq.

At Hatfield, the Rev. F. Proctor.

At Huddersfield, Mrs. Armitage, aged 76.

At Hosh, near Crieff, James Murray, esq. aged 80.

At Aberford, aged 71, Mr. Thomas Radford.

LANCASHIRE.

At Lancaster, the subscription for the relief of the poor amounts to upwards of 700l. but no mode of expenditure has yet been adopted.

A dreadful fire recently happened at Manchester, at the linen-yarn factory of Messrs. Kirby and Littlewood, near Oxford-street: the catastrophe was most tragical. A number of poor persons concerned in the works, and living in the upper part of the premises, to the amount of forty, were either burnt to death, or killed in the fall, in endeavouring to escape. The whole of the premises were consumed by the conflagration.

Another fire also happened at Knot-Mill, near Deanfgate, by which a large factory was nearly consumed. A young woman perished in the flames.

At Liverpool, upwards of 19,000 quarts of soup were delivered to the poor in the course of one week.

There has been lately imported into Liverpool 9958 barrels of wheat and rye-flour from America, a quantity sufficient for the whole consumption of that town for nearly three months.

Mr. R. Dodd, engineer, has lately addressed an Introductory Report, with a General Estimate, on the proposed Bridge across the River Mersey at Runcorn, to the nobility, gentry, and commercial inhabitants of the west part of this and the county of Chester. Mr. Dodd very ably proves that the proposed bridge is practicable, as nature has even facilitated the design. From the Castle Rock, on the Cheshire side, to the opposite shore, he finds that the river is 412 yards wide, which would be the length of the bridge from buttment to buttment, but at low water the river measures but 294 yards. From the situation, the toll, he conceives, would prove extremely productive, and amply repay the share holders, each of whom, he proposes, should advance 100l. payable by instalments, till the shares altogether amounted to 57,000l. a sum adequate

to raise a suitable structure, with necessary roads, &c.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Matthias Kirk, merchant of Manchester, to Miss Ann Sykes, daughter of the late J. Sykes, of Gateacre.—Capt. John Thomas, to Miss M. Evans.—Mr. Williamson, of Wrexham, to Miss Rawlins.—Mr. James Weetman, to Miss Lucy Reynolds, of Deritend.—Thomas Brasse, esq. to Miss S. Lea, of Chester.

At Manchester, T. W. Bridges, esq. cornet in the 4th Queen's Light Dragoons, to Miss E. Liveley.—Mr. James Pollard, to Miss M. Fearn.—J. Hawkes, esq. to Miss Marshall, of Loughborough.

At Salford, Mr. Charlton, to Miss Helen Redfern.

At Proftwich, Mr. John Whitaker to Miss H. Booth.

At Lancaster, Mr. G. Fisher, merchant, of Bristol, to Miss Jepson.

Died.] At Manchester, Mrs. Ann Ellwood, formerly of Carlisle.—Mrs. Hooper.—Mr. Thomas Taylor, attorney at law.—Mr. W. Marsden, aged 75; a steady man, of great piety and integrity, who died beloved and regretted by his friends.

At Burnley, J. Peel esq. nephew to Sir R. Peel, of Bury, aged 24.

At New Church, at an advanced age, Mrs. S. Nicholson.—Mrs. F. Abbot, aged 80.

At Rochdale, Mrs. A. Haynes.

At Blackburn, aged 36, Mr. Wm. Barrow, attorney.

At Salford Court, Mr. Taylor, many years a steward there.

At Pendleton, Mrs. Withington.

At Golborn, Mrs. Leigh, in her 82d year.

At Winwick, Mrs. A. Swan.

At Liverpool, universally lamented, Mr. Lawrence Tyrer; he was the true philanthropist and honest man.

At the same place, Mrs. Lightbody, relict of the late Adam Lightbody, esq. a lady whose benevolence of mind was only bounded by the limits of her income; which, though ample, was by no means adequate to the generosity of her disposition. Numerous poor pensioners were in part supported by her bounty, who severely feel the loss of their benefactress. But those whom her kindness relieved are not the only persons by whom she is lamented: her sweetness of temper, and unaffected piety, will cause her long to be remembered with regret by a widely extended circle of connexions and acquaintance.

Mr. W. Hutchinson, aged 85; to the exertions of this worthy gentleman Liverpool is in a great measure indebted for its commercial port, and his having instituted a society for the relief of families of deceased masters of vessels will ever render his memory respected.

At Bury, Mrs. Serjeant.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Ralph Mauley, to Mrs. Sotherin.—Mr. Johnson, to Miss Bushell.

Busnell.—Jonathan Jackson, to Miss Hall.—S. Hill, esq. to Miss A. F. Wright, of Stanley Place.

At Macclesfield, Mr. Fleet, to Miss Moreton.

The Rev. Clement Leigh, M. A. late of Christ Church College, to Miss Miles, late of Leicester.

At Stockport, Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss M. Banks.

At Congleton, Mr. Monks, surgeon, to Miss Yarnall, of Knowsley.

At Farrier, Mr. Jones, of Borvens Hall, to Miss Chatterton.

At the Lowe, T. Arnott, esq. to Miss J. Stonhewer.

At Trevallyn, Mr. E. Blaylock, to Miss E. Richardson, of Plas Cock.

At Prestbury, Mr. S. Henshaw, to Miss Broster.

At Christleton, Mr. T. Tickle, of Huxley, to Miss Dean, of Rowton.

At Astbury, near Congleton, John Folliott Powell, esq. of Farley, in Staffordshire, to Miss Frances Armett, youngest daughter of the late Charles Armett, esq. of the Lowe, near Congleton.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Hugh Jones.—Mrs. Brown, aged 84.—Mr. John Meredith.—Mrs. Flood, of Northgate-street.—Mrs. Yoxall.

At Marple Hall, Henry Bradshaw Isherwood, esq. aged 27.

At Merchall, Master John Langford Brooke.

At Moorfield, Capt. J. Hughes.

At Stockport, Mr. Brown.—Mr. Robert Hirst.—Mr. Matthew Priestnall, whose social virtues had obtained him universal esteem.—Mr. Robert Cheetham, A. B. of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, aged 24.

At Portwood, H. Cardwell, esq.

At Halton, Miss S. Wright, in her 25th year.—Mr. T. Darwell.

At Macclesfield, Mr. G. Savage.

At Congleton, Mr. Wooley, aged 80.

Near Macclesfield, Mr. Ottawald Wood.

At Golborn, Mrs. Leigh, relict of Ashburnham Leigh, esq.

At High Leigh, Mr. John Newton, sen.

At Overton, the Rev. W. E. Page, vicar of this town.

DERBYSHIRE.

At a late General Meeting of the inhabitants of Derby, several Resolutions were entered into, and a Committee was appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of erecting a *General Workhouse*, and of consolidating the poor-rates of the several parishes within that borough, for the better support and maintenance of the poor.

Married] At Derby, Mr. Dethick, to Miss Ellen Clay, of Etwall.—Also, Mr. Joseph Fletcher Trueman, of London, to Miss Daniel.

At Matlock, Mr. George Nuttall, to Miss Mary Melland.

At Gossop, Mr. Joseph Hadfield, to Miss Elliston.

At Longford, Mr. Emery, of Crick, to Mrs. Hellaby, of Longford Woodhouse.

At Chesterfield, Samuel Smith, esq. to Miss Lowe, of Calow.—Also, the Rev. John Clarke, to Miss White.

At Brampton, John Clay, esq. of Wingfield, to Miss Barnes, of Ashgate.

Died.] At Derby, William Bowyer Evans.—Mrs. Dudley, aged 45.—Mrs. Ann Roe, aged 78.

At Ripley, Anthony Turton, baker; who, while he was assisting to bring home a load of hay, suddenly dropped down and expired.

At Lane-side, near Chapel-en-le-Firth, aged 76, Thomas Bowdon.

At Duffield, John Mosely, who fell while descending the steps belonging to his hay loft, and was killed on the spot.

At Kirk Ireton, after a long and painful illness, Mr. John Dawson, aged 50.

At Walton, aged 85, Thomas Scott, gent.

At Wirksworth, Mrs. Salt, aged 72.

At Calow Park, Mr. Thomas Johnson, aged 60.

At Stapenhill, Mrs. Lea.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. T. Brewitt, to Miss Bellamy, of Basford.—Mr. T. Kirk, to Miss S. Hawkins.

At the Oaks Farm, near Mansfield, Mr. Bull, to Miss Naylor, of Pleasley-hill.

At Bingham, Mr. Stephen Oliver, of Alington, to Miss Sarah Hutchinson.

Died.] At Nottingham, Miss E. Barker, aged 18.—Also, Mrs. Shaw, of the Swan-inn.

At Lowdham, in the 102d year of his age, Mr. Crooke, publican: he retained his faculties till the last moment of existence, and about two years ago walked to Bingham, six miles distant, and returned home the same evening, with all possible ease. An unlucky fall from an ass caused his death.

Robert Webster, carpenter, of Exton; who, as he was returning from Barnack, in conversation with his brother, he suddenly fell down, and instantly expired.

At Gonalston, Mr. Darby, a respectable farmer.

At Cropwell Batlier, near Bingham, Mr. Saxton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. W. Peak, to Miss Herring, of Humbleton, Rutland.—Mr. Bott, jun. to Miss Eliz. Gibbons.—Mr. Patrick, to Miss Reelby.—Philip Bullen, esq. Alderman, to Miss Frances Eastland.

At Stubton, Mr. John Gilbert, to Miss Mary Laughton.

At Bourn, Mr. T. H. Shippey, to Miss Thompson, of Tinwell.

At Boston, the Rev. Martin Sheath, to Miss Kenrick.

At

At Gringey, Thomas Bingham, aged 80, to Miss Mary Dawson, aged 75.

At Louth, Mr. Charles Hudson, to Miss Smithson.—Mr. Smith, conductor of the Louth Paper, to Miss Dunn of Kirton.

At Sleaford, Mr. Hutchinson, of Halefen, to Miss Richardson.

At Scawby, Mr. John Sowersby, of Twiggmoor, to Miss Hannah Cook, of Sturton.

At Grantham, R. Macdonald, esq. of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss M. Douglas.

At Bracondale, the Rev. Charles Millard, jun. to Miss Berry, sister of Captain Sir Edward Berry, of the Royal Navy.

At Stamford, Mr. Monck, jun. to Miss Pulford.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Bromhead, aged 71, wife of Boardman Bromhead, esq. Lieut. Col. of the North Lincoln Militia.—Mrs. Ellis, of Bestwood Park, near Nottingham, aged 26.—Mrs. Hackerby, aged 78, formerly mistress of the Royal Oak-inn.—Mrs. E. Walls, widow, aged 65.—Aged 76, Mr. Thomas Browne.

Advanced in years, Mr. Garnar, formerly an eminent farmer at Whittlesea.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Francis Watson.

At Market-Deeping, advanced in years, Mr. Zacharias Bormer.

At the same place, Mr. Henry Butler, senior, aged 77; it is worthy of remark, that although he had been married nearly half a century, and had a large family, his own death was the first that happened in it during that extent of time.

At the same place, Mr. John Ball, aged 68, formerly keeper of the Toll-bar.

At Deeping, Mr. Conſreve, in his 100th year.

At Edlington, Miss Mary Ann Harper.

At Holbeach, John Everſon, esq.

At Boston, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Parkinson, aged 60.

At Stainfield, Mr. John Ayſthorpe, at an advanced age.

At Louth, Mr. George Wilkinson.

At Boston, Mr. James Wedd, aged 74.

At Sleaford, Miss Parr.

At Balderton, Mrs. Birketts, aged 87.

At Tumby, Mrs. Shepherd, aged 85.

At Moulton, Mrs. Meafure, aged 86.

At Stamford, Mr. Taylor, publican.—T. Brown, esq. aged 76.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Francis Watson.

At Tinwell, Joseph Pulford; who lost his life in a coal-pit, which he had incautiously undermined, and which falling in, buried him in the ruins.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

A very laudable plan has been proposed and adopted in Leicester, of establishing a Fund to purchase Books for the use of the Poor. We heartily wish to see the regulations of this establishment, that they may be generally known and adopted. Book-societies, and public libraries, are much wanted in county-

towns upon more popular plans than those hitherto set on foot. Shopkeepers and tradesmen do not want books of metaphysics, theology, abstract morality, belles-lettres, and criticism; but those on MATTER OF FACT and USEFUL subjects, as history, geography, biography, and voyages and travels. A library devoted to these kinds of books would be so generally encouraged, that a subscription of five shillings or half-a-guinea per annum would purchase every interesting and popular work as published, together with the most esteemed periodical publications. This idea is worthy of the notice and immediate adoption of any spirited bookseller in Leicester or in any other county-town.

Married.] At Leicester, Captain Wallis, to Miss Oliver.

At Loughborough, the Rev. J. Hawkes, to Miss Marshall, daughter of Mr. Marshall, a respectable draper.

At Castle Donnington, Mr. John Draper, to Miss Mellicent Sills.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Powell, to Miss Arnold, daughter of Mr. Arnold, of the same place.

At Uppingham, Mr. William Allen, to Miss Ebbage.

At Tilton, the Rev. Mr. Wildbore, to Miss Stimſon, of Eggleton, near Oakham.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. J. Carpendale, to Miss Yardley.

At Seagrave, Mr. Bryans, of Six Hill, to Mrs. Richards.

At Bringhurst, Mr. Joseph Tirrell, to Miss Meadows, of Eggleton.

Died] At Leicester, Mr. Hanscombe.

Same place, after a short illness, in his 61st year, Mr. Edward Hoages, a Lieutenant of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, formerly a banker in Leicester, and a much esteemed and respectable tradesman. As the father of an amiable family, his loss will be deservedly lamented; as a sportsman, he was held in high estimation; and his social and convivial qualities will long be remembered with respect by his townsmen.

Same place, Mr. Alderman Dabbs, many years a considerable hosiery, and mayor of Leicester in the year 1796.

At Market Bosworth, Miss Power, aged 17.

At Belton, Mr. W. Wortley, a respectable farmer.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Handle, in the Church-gate.—Mr. Thomas Clarke.

At Holt, Miss Maria Neville, daughter of Costness Neville, esq.

At Langham, Mr. Wm. Williamson.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Christopher, Stavely, many years an eminent architect.

At Uppingham, the Rev. Mr. Kingsman, many years rector of Horninghold, and curate of Bisbrooke.

At Harlaxton-lodge, aged 81, Mr. Colcraft, senior, late an eminent farmer at Gonerby.

At Croxton Kerriall, Mr. Anthony Goode, gent.

gent. sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends.

At Walton, near Lutterworth, Thomas Scott, gent. aged 85.

Miss Bellamy, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Bellamy, of Leicester.

At Kilby, Mrs. Iliffe, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Iliffe.

At Brentingby, after eight years illness, Mrs. Simpson.

At Ticknall, suddenly, Mr. Wm. Sherwin farmer.

At Aylton, G. B. Brudenell, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Handacre, Mr. Thomas Watton, aged 70, to Mrs. Matthews, aged 22.

At R. dbaston-Hall, Mr. Joseph Holland, to Miss Wells, of Birmingham.

At Blymhill, Mr. James Austin, aged 19, to Mrs. Christiana Hamersley, aged 38.

At Litchfield, Mr. S. Morgan, surgeon, to Miss Salt.

At Walsall, Mr. Thomas James, jun. to Miss Nightingale.

At Wednesbury, Mr. John Constable, Lieutenant in the Wednesbury Volunteers, to Miss Boniface, of West Bromwich.

At Tettenhall, Mr. Randle Walker, jun. builder, of Wolverhampton, to Miss E. Shaw.

At Aston, Mr. John Knight, to Miss Mary Hemming.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Thomas Child, to Miss M. Walker, eldest daughter of Mr. Randle Walker.—Mr. Charles Beards, to Miss Eliz. Beckett, of Bilston.—Mr. Drummond, of Croydon, to Miss Chrees.—T. V. Holbeche, esq. to Miss E. Groves.

Died.] At Litchfield, Mr. Alderman Fern.

At Hanley, Mr. R. Wilson, a respectable manufacturer of earthen-ware.—Aged 20, Miss Charlotte Shorthore, regretted by her relatives and a numerous train of acquaintances.

At Walsal, after a long and painful affliction, Mr. Archer Adams.—Mrs. Thornhill, wife of Mr. W. Thornhill, buckle-maker.—In his 71st year, Deykin Hemming, esq. one of the senior Aldermen of the borough.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Joseph Walters, sincerely regretted by his family and friends.—Thomas Foley, esq. aged 78, formerly Post-master of Bath.

At Burton-upon-Trent, at an advanced age, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Edward Hewitt, an eminent carrier.

At the Meer, near Envil, Mrs. Causer, and shortly after Mr. Causer, of the above place.

At Weston, the Rev. Thomas Cotes, rector of that place, and of Harrington, in Northamptonshire.

At Tamworth, Mrs. Brown, aged 85.

At Brimall's End, aged 62, Mr. John Cooper.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At a Special Meeting of the Proprietors of the Kennet and Avon Canal Navigation, held at Bath, Charles Dundas, esq. in the chair, it was resolved, That 4000 new shares should be created at 60l. each, in order to the completion of the canal, by which a communication between London and Bristol will be effected.

The situation of the silk manufacturers of the parish of Foleshil, in the vicinity of Coventry, is truly distressing, and contradicts, in a great measure, the vaunted prosperity of the country; neither is it confined to this place alone, but the neighbouring parishes are in a similar situation. This place, which before the commencement of the war, was flourishing, full of industrious manufacturers, and almost without a poor inhabitant, is now reduced to such a wretched condition, that all those who are enabled to pay the poor-rates, are determined, if not speedily relieved to quit the parish. Out of 641 houses of different rents in this parish, there are but 84 capable of paying poor's-rates. There are several small farms, but not one large one, and all are at advanced rack-rents. There are now two paupers for every house in the parish, and the amount of the poor-rates is one-fourth more than the total rental of both land and houses in the parishes. Such is the situation of the ribbon-manufactory in this part of the country, owing to the decrease of trade in that branch of manufacture since the commencement of the war!

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. B. Johnson, of Sambourn, to Miss Butler, of Feckenham.—Mr. Pardoe, to Miss M. Richards, both of Deritend.—Mr. J. Lucas, to Miss Hewlett.—Mr. John Williams, to Miss Lucy Phillips, both of Warwick.—Mr. John Newby, to Miss Sarah Greaves, of King's Coughton, near Alcester.—Mr. John More, to Miss Brandish.—Mr. Richard Jordan, to Miss Gardner.

At Solihull, Mr. John Butman, to Miss Smith.

At Coventry, Mr. Bowen, surgeon to the 17th Light Dragoons, to Miss Mellifina Clay, of Kenilworth.

At Chilvers Coton, the Rev. B. Y. Ebdell, vicar of the above-mentioned place, to Miss Shilton, of Arbury.

At Edgbaston, Mr. James Collins, to Miss Jane Roden.

At Sutton Coldfield, Mr. T. Earp, to Mrs. Jane Lyons, both of Hill.

At Fillongley, Mr. George Garner, to Miss Ann Pearlon.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 101, T. Booty, tailor, who worked at his trade till within a few weeks of his death.—Mr. John Marston, brass-founder.—Mr. Samuel Sketchley, school-master, distinguished for every domestic virtue.—Mr. T. Hodgkins, much regretted.—Mrs. Cooke.—Mr. John Sharp, taylor, aged

63, after a few days illness.—Mr. Turner.—Mr. Lloyd.—After a lingering illness, Mrs. Bissel, late of Yardley, aged 80.—Mr. Morris, clerk of the Timber Company's Office.—Mrs. Hand.—Mr. Rubery.—Mr. John White.

At Coventry, Mr. Alderman Spell; he went to bed apparently in good health.—Mr. Matthew Cutts, a member of the Infantry Association.—Mr. Robert Grey.—Mr. Towers.—Mr. Morley.—Mrs. Johnson, after a long illness.—Mrs. Kevett.

At Maxstock Priory, J. Palmer, esq. The agricultural world is indebted to this gentleman for several valuable inventions, particularly the celebrated patent threshing machine, which he had just brought to perfection.

At Bancroft, near Hamtall Ridware, aged 76, Mrs. Moorcroft, after a long fit of illness, which she bore with fortitude and resignation.

At Warwick, Mrs. Hannah Stiles, aged 60.—Mrs. Parkes, much regretted.—Mr. William Allen, optician, who gained considerable reputation for ingenuity and mechanical abilities.

Mr. Ruberyfactor, late of the Birmingham Theatre.

In his 67th year, Mr. Richard Goolden, formerly of Birmingham.

At Temple Balsall, after a long and painful illness, Miss Harold.

At Radford-Semele, Mrs. Snow.

At Deritend, Mrs. Bradley.

At Wilnecote, much lamented by her friends and the poor, Mrs. Paul.

At Grendon, Mr. Malaby.

At Meriden, Mr. Wm. Harper, druggist, aged 62, while on a visit at his brother's, at Wolverhampton.

At Fillongley, the Rev. J. Illingworth.

At Digbeth, Mr. John Oldnall.—Mr. Charles Laurence, aged 46.

SHROPSHIRE.

At Chesterton, near Bridgenorth, in the year 1763, the proprietor of an estate planted a number of poplar trees on some low moist land, one of which was last week felled, and found to contain 55 feet of good timber, worth 12d. per foot. This tree appears to have increased one foot and a half in solid timber annually. Had an acre been planted with 400 trees at 12 foot apart, they would have doubtless measured equally with the above, which would produce a profit to the planter of 30l. per acre each year. *Query:—* How can the moist lands of England be planted to better advantage?

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Simmons, to Miss Sarah Rawlins.—John Wilson, of Cockshutt, to Miss Finch, niece of Francis Kemp, esq.—Mr. Samuel Harley, jun. to Miss Catherine Juson, of Nobold.—Mr. John Jones, to Miss Topham, of Edgmond.—Mr. Leake, to Mrs. Davies, of Frankwell.

At Wem, Mr. John Cliff, to Miss Davies.

At Drayton, Mr. Goodall, of Sutton, to Miss Cureton, of Northwood.

At Prees, Captain Hill, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, to Miss Lumley.

At Edgmond, Mr. John Jones, wine-merchant, to Miss Topham.

At Cockshutt, John Wilson, esq. to Miss Finch.

At Wikey, Mr. John Bassett, to Miss Sarah Lloyd, of the Fords, near West Felton.

At St. Alkmonds, Mr. Simmons, grazier, to Miss Sarah Rawlins, of Shrewsbury.

At the More, Mr. Whitefoot, of Leighton, to Miss Whitcot, of the Radley, near Bishop's-castle.

At Ruyton, Mr. John Davies, to Miss Eliz. Williams.

At Bridgenorth, Mr. Oakes, to Miss Lamb, of Worcester.

At Petton, Mr. Richard Sutton, to Miss M. Kynaston, of Kenwick.

At Little Wenlock, Mr. Edward Tipton, to Miss Sarah Jennings.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Edward Jeffreys, esq. aged 37.—Mrs. Abigail Evans.

At the Wyle Cop, Miss Baker.

At Sutton, in the prime of life, Miss Beeton. Her death was occasioned by changing her cloaths when hot.

At Oswestry, Mr. Corns.—Mrs. Shepard, wife of the banker there of that name.—Mr. Sheil.

At Ellesmere, Mrs. Bickerton.

At Bridgenorth, Mr. Thomas Bourne, aged 40, after a short illness.

At Wem, Mrs. Bayley.

At the same place, Mr. John Henshaw, esq. attorney at law. As a professional man he united distinguished talents with unswerving integrity, which commanded a most extensive practice. Considered in a domestic light, his virtues endeared him to his relatives and the circle of his acquaintance. His piety was not only conspicuous in constant attendance on the duties of a Christian, but he also endowed an Independent Chapel at the place of his nativity. He was equally distinguished for beneficence and disinterested charity, as the poor were constantly his guests. He was brother-in-law to the late pious and celebrated Rev. David Simpson, of Macclesfield.

At the Walk Mills, Mr. Rogers.

At Brosely, at an advanced age, Mr. Rathbone.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Lucas, a descendant of the Ball and Shuckburgh families.

At Broughton, after a short illness, Mrs. Miles, an indulgent mother, a faithful friend, and a sympathizer with the distressed.

WORCESTERSHIRE

Married.] At Worcester, Henry Lowe, esq. of Broughton House, to Miss H. Hammond.—Mr. William Horsley, to Miss Humphrys, of Henwick-hill.

At Upton-upon-Severn, Lieutenant Marfden, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, to Miss H. Long.

At Kempsey, Michael Coltman, esq. of Stourbridge, to Miss Johnson.

At Dudley, Mr. Stinson, to Miss Russell, of Kidderminster.

At Bewdley, Mr. T. Lankester, to Miss B. Winter, of Bristol.

Died.] At Worcester, the Rev. Henry Wigley, of Penstemon, aged 72.—Mrs. Martin, widow of the late Mr. Alderman Martin, aged 27.—Mr. Nicholas.—Mr. J. Malpas, senior.—Mrs. M. Vernon.—Mr. J. Oates, junior.

At Bromsgrove, Mrs. Penn.

At Sutton, Edward Downs, esq.

At Doldy, at the advanced age of 101, Susanna Shugars

At Moseley, Mrs. Taylor.

At Evesham, Mrs. Suffield.

At Thornlow-House, Mrs. Eliz. Smith, relict of the late Ferdinand Smith, esq. formerly of the Grange, in the parish of Hales Owen, Salop, and nephew of the late Ferdinand Lea, Baron Dudley.

At Hayley, Mr. Wright, attorney.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

Married.] At Hereford, the Rev. J. Clutton, M. A. prebendary of Hereford, and chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, to Miss Mary Wetherell, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wetherell, Dean of Hereford, and Master of University College.

At Newport, Charles Morris, esq. to Miss Wingfield

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. John Thistleton, aged 57, formerly an eminent architect at Spalding.—Edward Cox, esq. in his 80th year, one of the Aldermen of the corporation of Hereford.—Mrs. Ann Russell.

At Fownhope, John Scudamore Lechmere, esq.

At Presteign, Mr. Jenkins, attorney.

At Home-Lacy, Mrs. Dickinson.

At Bennall, Mrs. Lycett.

At Allensmoor, Mrs. S. Lewis, aged 81.

GLoucestershire.

Married.] At Brimsfield, the Rev. James Pitt, to Miss Pitt, daughter of John Pitt, esq. M. P. for Gloucester.

At Tetbury, Mr. C. Wickes, to Miss Pike.

At Stroud, the Rev. William Homes, Dissenting minister, to Miss Lydia Humpage.—Mr. Humpage, surgeon, to Miss Louisa Grazebrook.

At Huntley, the Rev. Richard Loley, to Miss Morse.

At Bitton, Mr. Palmer, of Keynsham, to Miss K. Smallcombe.

At Ogleworth, Mr. John Hunt Godwin, of Bradford, to Miss Chandler, of Ashcroft-House.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Thomas Saunders, much regretted for his goodness of temper and useful qualifications.—Miss Rooke, niece to the Rev. Dr. Eyre, prebendary of Salisbury.—Mrs. Jones.

At Dumbleton, Mr. Richard Clayton, a member of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.

At Overbury, near Tewkesbury, the seat of James Martin, esq. M. P. Mrs. Elizabeth Molineux, of Wolverhampton, aged 63.

At Cheltenham, much lamented, Mrs. Jones.

At Ablington, Miss Frances Cotton Small, sister of the Rev. Dr. Small, prebendary of Gloucester.

Miss Susan Smyth, daughter of the Hon. David Smyth, of Methven, one of the senators of the College of Justice.

At Croomhall, Mrs. Gardner, wife of Lieut. Gardner, of the Marines.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A subscription of 2000l. has been raised through the several colleges, which is to be expended by a committee for the relief of the distressed poor at this time of general scarcity.

That very ancient structure, the Market-house and Town-hall in Banbury, has been lately taken down, in order to its being rebuilt.

Married.] At Oxford, R. Cottam, esq. of St. Edmund's Hall, to Miss Fanny Maynard, of Malton Lodge.—The Rev. Dr. Sheppard, of Ampthorp, Hants, to Miss Sophia Routh, sister of the president of Magdalen College, Oxford.

At Woodstock, Mr. Prescott, to Miss M. Barnard.

At Banbury, Mr. Grubb, to Miss Jarret.

At Dorchester, the Rev. Mr. Floyer, to Miss Burton.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 58, Mr. Moses Keates.—Mrs. M. Bell, aged 80.

At Headington, Mr. William Sirnam, aged 98.

At Shifford, near Bampton, aged 75, Mr. J. Williams, farmer.

At Wroxton, Mr. Harris.

At Long Cromarth, Mary North, in her 109th year.

At Thame, of a decline, Master Henry Wright Hollier, aged 15.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. S. Slaughter, to Miss Allright.—Mr. W. Dodd, of Ipsden, to Miss Swallow.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Slaughter.—Mrs. Spratley.—In her 63d year, Mrs. Burchier, late of Finborough Hall.—Mrs. Price, of Marsh Place.—The Rev. Mr. Bradley, rector of Choulderton, Wilts.—Mr. J. Williford, in his 80th year.—Mrs. E. Price.—Mr. C. Leaver.

At Wallingford, Mrs. Scoolt.

At Cheshunt, Mrs. Campion.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Olney, Mr. J. C. Sculthorpe, to Miss Cumington, both of Lincoln.

Died.] At Chesham, the lady of William Lowndes, jun.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Lately, as some workmen were setting down a fence, in the grounds of W. Wilshire, esq. near Hitchin, they discovered two perfect human skeletons, which, it is conjectured, from the place and position in which they lay, must be the remains of two persons who had been murdered; but no one has, within memory, been missed from the town or neighbourhood.—About 22 years since, a purse, with two bank notes, were found by some children near the spot, and, though advertised, were never claimed; the purse was thought to be stained with blood.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bedford, Mrs. E. Hinde, aged 70.—Also the Rev. Thomas Smith, minister of the second congregation of Protestant Dissenters; he had preached with unusual animation the preceding sabbath, a sermon as applicable to the occasion as if he had known it was to be his last. After riding out on the Monday, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and in three hours expired, sincerely lamented by his family, congregation, and multitudes of all descriptions, who had long revered him for his many virtues.

At Tempsford Hall, Sir Gilleas Payne, bart.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Shaw, to Miss Thompson.—Also Mr. W. Dunkley, to Miss Hawkes, of London.

At Thrapstone, Mr. Isaac Young, to Miss Collier.

At Peakirk, E. Waston, esq. to Miss Faton, of Borough Fen.

At Long Buckby, Mr. Charles Allen, of Weldon, surgeon, to Miss Freeman.

At Wellingborough, Mr. T. Vines, to Miss Houghton.

At Daventry, Mr. Cook, of Cheapside, London, to Miss Mary Huckell, of Cubbington.

At Staverton, Mr. Joseph Goodman, to Miss Phillips, of Badby.

Died.] At Oundle, after a few hours illness, Miss Mary Ann Haycock, aged 19, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman Haycock, of Lincoln.—Also Mrs. Addenbrook, of Tanfor.

At Peterborough, Mr. Ash, keeper of the Saracen's Head Inn.—Also Mr. Jeremiah Gilbert.—Aged 98, Mrs. Grace Loftus.—Mr. Simkin, aged 67.

At Wansford, aged 71, Mrs. S. Wife.

At Maidwell, suddenly, Mr. Patrick.

At Gillsborough, Woodford Lambe, esq. aged 76.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. John Loff, many years master of the free-school.—Also Mrs. Arundel, aged 82, relict of the late Alderman Arundel.

At Sawtry, Miss Gamble.

At Norman Cross Barracks, aged 22, Mr. T. Gardiner.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 79.

At Ramsey, Mr. T. Belshaw, many years master of the Crown Inn.

At St. Neots, Mr. Fowler, merchant.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The two annual premiums of 25l. each, bequeathed by the late Dr. Smith, master of Trinity College, in this university, to the two senior bachelors of arts, who should appear on examination to be the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy, were adjudged to Henry Martin, of St. John's College, and Wm. Woodall, of Pembroke Hall.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. J. Berry, to Miss Phoebe Howard.—Mr. Cashburn, merchant, to Mrs. Prior.—Mr. D. Hadley, of London, to Miss E. Hewlings.

At Wilbeach, Mr. Richard Baxter, to Miss Swaine.

At Ely, Mr. John Smith, to Miss Elizabeth Mayner.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Le Moine.—Mrs. Whittred, aged 91, relict of John Whittred, esq. late an alderman, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this town.

Aged 81, Mr. T. Hunter, formerly lieutenant and quarter-master in the Cambridgeshire Militia.—Mr. Thomas Huckings, formerly butler of St. John's College.—Mr. Huggins, aged 78.—Mr. J. James.—Mr. J. Hardman.—Mrs. Sturgeon, aged 74.

At Landbeach, aged 63, Mr. J. Foote.

At Little Port, H. Tansley, esq. aged 74, one of the commissioners for the redemption and sale of the land-tax for the Isle of Ely.

In the Isle of Ely, Mr. G. C. Crow.

At Borough Green, aged 77, Mr. Henry Elsdon, a respectable farmer of that place. He went in the morning to view a threshing-mill in that neighbourhood, and is supposed to have fallen in a fit upon the end of a shaft; he expired in the course of the day of the bruises he received. It is remarkable, that in the morning he informed his housekeeper of the different sums of money he had out at use, that in case of his sudden death she might give an account of them to his heirs.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Fountain J. Elvin, esq. captain in the East Norfolk Militia, to Miss Wood-yeare, of Crookhill, Yorkshire.

At Lynn, Captain R. Pitcher, to Miss Ann Limmer.—Also Captain Perry, of the Royal Anglesea Fusiliers, to Miss Hales, of Runiton.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Eager, jun. to Miss C. Barbry, of South-Town.—Also Mr. E. Colls, to Miss Ward.

At Watlington, Mr. Richard Baxter, of Wisbeach, to Miss Swaine.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 90, Mrs. Roper, relict of the late J. Roper, of the India Warehouse, and the oldest member of the society of Quakers in that city.

Mr. J. Judd, aged 83, who was supposed to be the oldest parishioner in Norwich; having paid taxes in 1741, when the poor's rates were only 1s. 3d. in the pound.

Cc

At

At Thetford, James Mingay, sen. esq. father of Mr. Mingay, the king's counsel and mayor of the Borough, aged 84.

At Norwich, aged 28, Mrs. Foster.—Mrs. Mary Mingay, aged 75.—Mr. T. Wilson, aged 65.—Mr. R. Brownsmith.—Mr. Robert Wood, of Answick.—J. B. Devenish, esq. first lieut. of his majesty's 6th regiment of foot.

At Lynn, W. Bagge, esq. an alderman of that corporation.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. M. Harman, aged 78.—Also Mrs. Clark.

At Holt, Mrs. Bell, aged 89.—Also Mr. J. Hipkins.

At Howe, Miss Mary Ann Sewell, aged 16.

At Aylsham, James Curtis, gentleman, aged 77.

At Wells, aged 65, Mrs. Foster.

At Postwick, aged 54, Mr. W. Mitchell, about an hour after eating a hearty dinner.

Mr. E. West, aged 21; he was a midshipman in Admiral Nelson's Fleet, in the battle of the Nile, and accompanied captain Berry, in the Foudroyant; but unfortunately received a wound in the action with the Guillaume Tell, which occasioned a decline of which he died.

At Branthill-house, aged 33, Mr. T. M. Waller.

At Worstead, aged 89, Mrs. Thorisby.

At Paston-hall, Mr. Micajah Gaze, aged 46.

At Thornham, Mr. Clement Bell, aged 61.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Talbot, aged 82.

SUFFOLK.

An Urn containing several hundred pieces of Roman Coin, all in good preservation, was lately discovered by some workmen who were digging for gravel above Levington Creek, near the Ipswich River. They are apparently brass, coated with a mixture of silver and tin; and bear the impressions of Gordianus, Maximus, Posthumus, &c. with many of their empresses whose mode of dressing their hair about 1100 years ago, is plainly distinguishable.

At the late annual audit of Sir Charles Davers, at Rushbrooke-hall, the tenantry after having been hospitably entertained, were regaled with punch, which was made in a turnip, containing upwards of six quarts, and measuring one yard and seven inches in circumference. The turnip, when whole, weighed more than 26lbs. and was grown on the land of J. Watell, esq.

Married.] At Ipswich, the Rev. S. Parker, to Miss Wright.

At Lowestoft, Lieut. Macdonald of the Horse Artillery, to Miss Douglas, daughter of the late Lord Douglas.

At Stansfield, Mr. B. Bigg, to Miss E. Plume.

At Lexfield, Mr. John Page, to Miss Judah Waters.

At Bungay, Mr. J. Bainbridge, of London, to Miss L. Gamble.

At Yoxford, Mr. Day, to Miss Demy.

At Nowton, Mr. J. Buckler, jun. of Warminster, to Miss S. E. Vardy.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mrs. Maltby.—Also Mrs. Bamford.

At Dennington, the Rev. Wm. Wynne, 25 years curate of the Parishes of Dennington and Saxted.

At Lowestoft, Mrs. Wells.

At Naughton, the Rev. J. B. Leake.

At Beccles, O. Holmes, gent. aged 78.

At Palgrave, aged 88, Mrs. Elenor Page.

At Aldborough, Mr. Groom.

ESSEX.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament for inclosing the common and waste lands, within the Manor of Thorington-hall, under the direction of Alex. Watford, who has already staked out the roads, &c. for that purpose.

Married.] At Colchester, Lieut. Ball, of the Horse-artillery, to Miss Newell.—Mr. W. Bunnell, to Mrs. Farran.—G. Round, esq. to Miss A. Waller.

At New-Barnes-Shelly, Mr. D. Miller, to Miss Frisby.

At Shimpling, the Rev. T. Fiske, to Miss Smith, of Boreham.

At Leighton, T. Green, esq. of London, to Miss Brickwood.

At Feering, Mr. J. Woodward, to Miss Appleton.

At Bradwell, Mr. C. Rogers, to Miss A. Trayler.

At Stebbing, the Rev. Mr. Mills, to Mrs. Prichard, of Prittlewell.

At Dunmow, Mr. Smith of Clapton-hall-farm, to Miss Taylor.

At Saffron-Walden, Mr. S. E. Parke, to Miss Plowman, of Mildenhall, Suffolk.

At Shalford, Captain James Marriott, of the East Essex Militia, to Miss Judith Court.

At Coggeshall, Mr. W. Kirkham, to Miss M. Corder.

At Manningtree, Mr. E. Norman, to Miss Salmon.

At Maldon, Mr. Mallyon, to Miss Moore.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mrs. Smith.—Mr. Peter Read, whose death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood vessel.

Mrs. James, aged 53.—Mr. J. Franc, aged 67, many years Master of the Charity School.

At the same place, Mr. W. Bradley.—Mrs. Davis.

At Halsted, Miss Susan Wood, aged 27.

At Whitehall, Chinkford, aged 92, Mrs. E. Territt.

At Moor-Hall-Writtle, Master J. Fitch.

At Great Henny, Mr. R. Russell.

At Earl's Colme, Mr. Samuel Tunbridge, aged 27.

At Raileigh, Mrs. Chimery.

At Great Baddow, Mrs. Brown.

At Harwich, Mrs. Bull.

At Little Waltham, aged 84, Miss Rachel.—Also C. Chalmers.

At Maldon Wick, Mr. H. Hance.
 At Great Dunmow, Mrs. Philpott.
 At South Church, Miss Elizabeth Nutman.
 At Walthamstow, Mrs. Maberly.
 At Witham, Mr. W. Johnson.
 At Copford, Mrs. Ambrose.
 At Forest Hall, near Ongar, Mrs. Westbrook.
 At Great Wakering, Mr. W. Foot.
 At Much Leighs, Mr. T. Hellin.
 At Great Caufield, Mrs. Alger.

KENT.

A bill is intended to be brought into parliament during the present session, for enlarging and improving the cattle-market in the city of Canterbury, and for imposing certain tolls, duties and regulations on all cattle brought thither for sale.

At Seaton, in the parish of Wickham, the first barge was lately launched on the new navigation, belonging to Messrs. Kingsford, which is now nearly finished; and which, from their spirited endeavours, will not only be rendered beneficial to themselves, but of essential utility to this part of the country.

The quantity of land now sown with wheat in this county exceeds all former years, in such a proportion, that should the harvest prove favourable, it will give an increase of 30,000 quarters.

An experiment was recently made off Deptford, for the purpose of impelling vessels in a calm. It was made on board the Ferret sloop of war, granted by Government for the purpose; and against a very strong tide, it made way equal to three knots an hour.

By the first report on the tunnel at Gravesend, the committee, after having inspected the accounts found that no obstacle had occurred to prevent the work from being carried on and finished, according to the original intention of the subscribers, but that as the work advances, more water may be expected to be met with, and consequently the present power will be insufficient; the committee have therefore recommended that a steam-engine be purchased or hired as soon as the borings are completed.

From a second report, we find, that after the committee had assembled for the purpose of viewing Mr. Dodd's experiment of stopping out the lateral springs in the shaft, the depth of water in the shafts, carefully measured in presence of the committee, before the operation commenced, was four feet, six inches: in five minutes the water decreased 16 inches, in ten minutes it decreased 28 inches, and in seventeen minutes the bottom became visible. The committee, after waiting half an hour, could observe no visible increase of the water.

Married.] At Canterbury, James Hammond, esq. to Miss Mary Hills Gibbs.—Mr. Thomas Bradford, jun. to Miss Loop.—Mr. W. Goulden, to Miss Goodband.—Mr. Bandoek, to Mrs. Rogers.

At Folkestone, Mr. T. Abbott, of Selby, to Miss S. Sladen.

At Ramsgate, Mr. Sims, to Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe.

At Bromley, C. H. Turner, esq. to Miss Rhode.

At Challock, Mr. Baker, to Miss Young.

At Snave, Mr. John Wright, to Mrs. Dive.

At Wye, Mr. Thomas Barnes, to Miss Hall.

At Ospring, Mr. Richard Wraith, to Miss Clarke.

At Ash, Mr. Bradby, of Pandwich, to Miss Curling.

At Rochester, Michael Symes, esq. author of the Embassy to Ava, to Miss Pilcher.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Underdown.—Mrs. Bryant, aged 60.—Mr. W. Cockell, aged 76.

At Ramsgate, aged 56, Mrs. A. Witherden.

At Dover, Mr. R. Westfield, aged 76.

At Margate, aged 17, Miss E. Baker.

At Chatham, W. Cayley, esq. commander of his Majesty's ship *Invincible*, and son of the late Sir George Cayley, bart. of Brampton, in Yorkshire.

At Rochester, Mrs. Thompson.

At West Malling, aged 29, Mrs. Dudlow.

At Petham, Mr. G. Cloke.

At Frinsburg, Mrs. Baker.

At Witherden, in a fit, Mrs. Kennet, aged 62.

At Acton Farm, in Charing, Mr. Robert Harrison.

At Wye, Mrs. Austen, aged 75.

At Rainham, Miss E. Hatch.

At Ashford, Mrs. E. Smyth.

At Barham, aged 70, Mrs. Mary Croser.

At Wincheap, Miss F. Sankey.

At Minster, in Thanet, Mr. Knott.

At Maidstone, Miss Edmett.

At Longport, Mrs. M. Chandler.

At Woolwich Academy, aged 16, Mr. J. Hartwell.—S. Remnant, esq. aged 79.

At Deptford, aged 54, Mrs. Wallis.

At Othan Paper-mill, near Maidstone, Mr. Colegate.

At Bridge, Mrs. Pope.

At Foot's Cray, aged 68, Richard Wright, esq.

SURRY.

Died.] At Byfleet, the Rev. George Sewell.

At Leatherhead, Mrs. Durnford.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Bridge House, T. C. Granger, esq. to Miss E. Bannerman, of Aberdeen.

Died.] At Emsworth, Miss Elizabeth Holaway.

HAMPSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the gentlemen resident in Hampshire, held at Warnford, W. Powlett, esq. in the chair. It was resolved, that for better improving the theory and practice

of agriculture, a society, consisting of fifty members be formed, to be called—The Experimental Farming Association—And that the Hon. Henry Hood having, as trustee, taken a farm consisting of 200 acres of enclosed land, &c. the same should be used for the purpose of making experiments; and that 2500l. should be raised in shares of 50l. each, for the various purposes required; the profits arising from the farm to be divided among the members from time to time.

Married.] At Newport, C. Morris, esq. to Miss Wingfield.

At Winchester, N. Blackwell, esq. to Miss Jarvis, of Antigua.

At Branshaw, Samuel Orr, esq. to Miss Eyre.

In the Isle of Wight, Capt. Thistlewayte, to Miss Bettefworth.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Cowcher, to Miss Richards.—Mr. H. Leggatt, to Miss Davidge, of Portsea.

At Nether-Wallop, Mr. I. Potheary, to Miss F. A. Noyes.

At Eury, Joseph Carter, esq. major of the Portsmouth Cavalry, to Miss Forster.

At South Weild, the Rev. Mr. Mills, to Mrs. Pritchard, of Prittlewell.

Died.] At Winchester, a person of the name of Squibb, while lopping a tree in the College Garden, the limb whereon he stood gave way, and he was precipitated to the ground, and killed on the spot. It is rather singular, that this man was apprehensive some accident would befall him, from a dream he had had the preceding night, which he repeatedly communicated to his fellow-workmen previously to the fatal event.

In the Isle of Wight, Mr. J. Clegg, late of Liverpool, school master, a man of respectable talents.

At Andover, Mr. C. Taplin, aged 41.

At Winchester, Mrs. Complin.

At Burton, G. Wagg, esq.

At Kilmiston, suddenly, Thomas Ridge, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county of Southampton, and distributor of stamps for the Eastern Division of Hants.

At Portsea, aged 63, Mrs. E. Ward.

At Chicksgrove, Mrs. Bracher.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Ellison, of the Fortune.—Mr. Kent, one of the tide-surveyors.—Henry Roe, esq. collector of the lights for the Trinity Board.—Mrs. E. Bradshaw.—Mr. Jenkins.

At Southampton, Mr. J. Garland, one of the corporation.

At Catherington, Mr. J. Densly.

At Haslar Hospital, Lieut. Tuck, of the marine forces.

At Upper Kingston, John Brixey, gent.

WILTSHIRE.

The Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal is in great forwardness: twenty-two miles of it, to the Kennet and Avon, are already completed; and the coal canal, to transport the coal from the upper to the lower level, will be completed soon after Lady Day.

The importation of Scotch herrings has at length been carried into effect at Salisbury, a cargo of 10,000 herrings having been recently received there, on account of the subscribers, the whole of which were immediately disposed of to the poor of the city at prime cost.

Married] At Rowde, near Devizes, the Rev. S. Clift, of Marlborough, to Miss Rust, of Chippenham.

At Dilton Chapel, Thomas Jefferis, esq. to Miss Orchard.

Died] At Salisbury, Mr. Pike.

At Berwick St. John, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Amey Wilton, aged 42.

At Cockhill House, near Trowbridge, Mrs. Chapman.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Mr. Weeks, of the Bush Tavern, Bristol, has, for some months past, been setting a most praise-worthy example, by selling to the poor upwards of fifty tons of beef and mutton, at three-pence and four-pence per pound, as well as large quantities of pease, and clarified beef and mutton suet, the pease at four-pence halfpenny per quart, and the suet at eight-pence per pound.

The executors of the late Basil Wake, esq. have paid into the hands of the treasurers of the Bath Hospital, and of the Casualty Hospital, the sum of fifty guineas, respectively, bequeathed to those institutions.

Married.] At Bath, Lieutenant Col. Jones, of the 18th light dragoons, to Miss Stanley.—Mr. William Ruspini, of Pall Mall, to Miss Lucy Jennings, daughter of Ross Jennings, esq. of Bengal.—Peter C. Malley, esq. of Portsea, in Ireland, to Miss R. Baddeley, of Bath.—Mr. Wm. Godwin, of Gillingham, to Miss Merrewether, of Mere Park, Hants.—Mr. Cyrus Symes, to Miss Mary Bond.

At Walcot, Tho. Hopper, esq. of Durham, to Miss Richmond.

At Taunton, Robt. Bullen, esq. to Miss Helen Wilks, of Broom, near Alcester.—Mr. Toulmin, to Miss Cranch.

At Rockbear, Charles Bidgood, esq. to Miss Sloane.

At Winton, Edward Green, esq. to Miss Bryett.

At Yatton, Mr. Barnes, to Miss Norman.

At Bristol, Mr. Thomas Lancafter, of Bewdley, to Miss Betty Winter.—Mr. Geo. Fisher, to Miss Jepson, of Lancaster.—Mr. James Jones, to Miss Rachel Matchin.—Mr. Thomas Reynolds, to Miss Hughes.—Mr. John Morris, to Miss E. Bivan.—Mr. James Spencer, to Miss Masters.—Mr. Wm. Payne, to Miss Phelps.—Mr. John Rosever, to Miss Roades.

At Stoke, E. Green, esq. to Miss Bryett.

At Thornbury, J. Fewster, esq. to Miss Lackington.

At

At Whatley, by special licence, Sir J. C. Hippeley, bart. late high sheriff of Berks, to Mrs. Hippeley Coxe, of Stoneaston House.

At Chew Magna, Mr. John Vowles, to Miss Collneys, of Northwick.

Died.] At Bristol, John Collyer, esq. of the house of Collyer and Yates, Pottery Bank, Henley, Staffordshire.—Mr. Bartlett, surgeon.—Mrs. Hill.—Mrs. Ingram.—Mr. Moon.—Miss Bolster.—Mrs. Gravenor, aged 83.—Mr. Robinson.—Mrs. Hopkins.—Mrs. Feek.—Capt. John Gall.—Mr. John Dunn.—Mrs. Patch, aged 90.—Mrs. Every.—Mrs. Watkins.—Mrs. Sewell.—Mrs. Lord.—Mr. Henry Shellard.—Mrs. Simes.

At Downside House, near Bath, David Ackerley, esq.

At Bath, T. Hurst, esq.—The wife of John Fielder, sen. esq.—Miss Tyrwhitt Drake, daughter of T. D. Tyrwhitt Drake, M.P. for Amerham.—Mrs. Burroughs, of Bridgewater, aged 88.—The lady of Dr. Baine.—Miss Berry.

At Taunton, Mr. Joseph Gifford, Quaker, aged 74. This gentleman having by industry acquired a handsome competency, appropriated a considerable part of it to charitable purposes, his house being ever open to strangers, particularly of his own society. His latter end strikingly characterized the virtuous course of life he had led. His bequests were, without regard to kin, to those friends who were most deserving and stood in need of his assistance. As his fortune increased he added to the number of his legatees. Numerous as were his legacies, his liberality was also extended to the indigent of every description, and 400 of the poor of Taunton were made partakers of his munificence. After a solemn meeting held at the Friends' Meeting House, his remains were followed by the most numerous and respectful cavalcade of carriages, horsemen, and pedestrians ever remembered on a similar occasion at Taunton.

At Shepton Mallet, Miss S. Plummer.

At Clifton, of a decline, Mrs. Edmund Turner, of Stoke Rochford.—Miss Linda-mira Mac Neal, of Ireland.—Mrs. Parrow.

At Cricket Malherbie, aged 69, the Rev. Wm. Palmer.

At Wincanton, A. B. Bennett, esq. capt. of the Grenadier Company of Somerset Militia.

At Froome, Mrs. Sheppard.—In the 70th year of his age, Mr. John Olive.—Mrs. Hawkins.—Miss Adlam.—Mr. Wm. Whitchurch.

DORSETSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held at Dorchester, to consider the propriety of enclosing the common fields of Fordington, but the measure, brought forward by the Prince of Wales's steward, was negatived. These fields comprise 4000 acres of singularly fine land, divided into 65 allotments, 1300 acres are under corn, and on the residue 4912 cattle are now fed.

Married.] At Croscombe, Mr. Job Gibbs, aged 58, to Miss Sarah Matthews, of Knole, in Somersetshire, aged 16.

At Chalbury, Benj. Pead, esq. to Miss S. Green.

At Dorchester, the Rev. Mr. Floyer, to Miss Barton.

DEVONSHIRE.

In the northern part of this county many hundreds of acres have recently been turned into tillage, which were never so appropriated before. Provisions of all kinds, except fish, are prodigiously dear; and the condition of the poor in many places is deplorable in the extreme. The poor's-rates in several parishes amount to 15s. in the pound.

At Barnstaple and Bideford a great number of inflammatory and threatening letters have lately been dispersed, but though considerable rewards were offered, no discovery of the authors could be obtained. At the latter place the liberality of the inhabitants in raising contributions for the distressed poor has been very great; and the assembly-house has been converted into a soup-house and granary for the poor.

The state of agriculture in this county, generally speaking, is very bad, and the prejudices of the farmers against improvements, the most obviously useful, very strong.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. M. C. Toulmin, of Taunton, to Miss Crouch.—Mr. Paddon, to Miss Degem.

At North Tawton, Mr. Budd, to Miss Wreyford.

At Plymouth, Captain Baynham, of the 4th regiment of foot, to Miss C. Pridham.—Captain Burton, of the North Devon militia, to Miss Worth.

At Exmouth, Captain Spicer, to Miss Riddle.

At Stoke Damarel, Mr. James Atkins, to Miss M. Ramsey.

At Tiverton, Lieutenant Nesbit, of the Bombay marines, to Miss Smith.—Mr. How, to Miss Wood.

Died.] At Exeter, the Rev. John Stabback.—Richard Rose Drew, esq. in his 68th year.—John Codrington, esq.—Aged 82, Mrs. Paterson.—Miss Gould.—Mr. Dawe.—Mr. J. Aldridge.—Mr. Hutchins.

At Plymouth, of a decline, Alexander John Ross, captain-lieutenant and adjutant of the Plymouth marines.—Also Capt. Ormsby.

At Trinstone, near Southmolton, Mr. Joshua Hole: the longevity of himself, his father, and three brothers, was very unusual, his father dying aged 111 years, his eldest brother aged 80, himself 81, William, arch-deacon of Barnstaple 85, and Nicholas Hole 80 years.

At Mitcombe, in the 79th year of her age, the mother of John Shaddick, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row, London.

At Stone House, the Rev. Mr. Davies who was chaplain to Earl Howe on the glorious First of June, 1794.

CORNWALL:

A singular and most affecting murder was recently perpetrated in the neighbourhood of Helston, on a poor lad, of 10 years old, which appeared to have been committed by his own sister, aged 15; from her own account, in her examination before the coroner's inquest, strong circumstances of suspicion appeared, and she was accordingly com-

mitted to Bodmin Goal, to take her trial at the next assizes. This unfortunate girl accompanied her brother the preceding day into the country a begging, but in returning home they quarrelled about the division of what they had collected, and in the heat of anger the girl tied a small piece of string round the boy's neck, and strangled him on the spot.

* * The Marriages, Deaths, &c. in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, are deferred till our next for want of room.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE Swedes have retaliated on this country by an embargo on all our ships in their ports, but we do not hear that this measure has yet been adopted by Denmark. The treaty of armed neutrality between Russia and Sweden has for its basis the agreement entered into during the American war, and the most important article relates to the right of searching ships under convoy, with respect to which it is stipulated, that the declaration of the commander of a ship of war which sails as convoy to any merchantmen, that they have no contraband goods on-board, shall be sufficient without any search. The contracting powers engage at the same time to issue the strictest orders to all their captains and commanders to suffer no contraband goods to be brought on-board such ships, or concealed in any manner, under the severest penalties.

The suspension of commercial intercourse with the Baltic, although it must produce inconvenience in some of its partial operations, yet on the whole is likely to be more distressing to the Northern States than to us, as the balance of trade has always been materially against us.

The returns for the last year are not yet completed at the Custom House, but although the trade has increased, the proportions between our imports last year, and in 1797 and 1798 are, with trivial variation, the same. We shall therefore state them as they stood on the 5th of April, 1798.

Russia—Linen, hemp, tallow, iron, deals, &c. imported	£.1,565,118
Exports in British manufactures	178,303
Colonial produce	273,804
	£.2,017,225
Sweden—Timber, iron, &c. imported	£.152,707
British manufactures exported	73,766
Colonial and foreign articles	95,528
	£.322,001
Denmark and Norway—imports	£. 94,821
British manufactures exported	218,891
Colonial or foreign	432,191
	£.805,903

Our trade with Prussia and Poland must necessarily be interrupted, at least by British vessels, in the event of hostilities in the Baltic. The value of this branch of our commerce is however trivial in itself, and we shall continue to enjoy it in a certain degree, because the produce of our colonies must still be received by their own ships, or the agency of America.

Prussia—The imports are chiefly timber, from

Memel, and some corn	£.220,827
British manufactures exported	58,336
East India and Colonial goods	163,326
	£.432,489
Poland—Corn and linen imported	£.207,477
Goods exported	35,468
	£.242,945

With respect to our commerce with Germany, through Hamburgh, Bremen, and Embden, the balance is materially in our favour.

Goods imported to the amount of	£.2,658,011
British manufactures exported	1,621,142
East India and Colonial produce	6,393,118
	£.10,672,271

The following statement will shew that we are by no means without resources for obtaining all the articles for which we trade with Russia, and if the new channels into which the trade may be thus forced should be found advantageous, it will probably never be wholly recovered by that country.

Of Iron, we take from Russia and Sweden about 50,000 tons annually; one-third is from the latter country. Our own forges produce about 50,000 tons more; a stop being put to the importation, will be an encouragement to our forges, or founderies, which it is known only wanted such a circumstance to furnish double the quantity they now do. It is the cheapness of Russian iron that caused it to be imported; a few years ago, when the late empress prohibited a number

number of English articles, this government was strongly solicited to lay high duties on Russian iron, even by the merchants concerned in the trade; it was also represented, that we stood in no need of importation from Russia. Swedish iron, on account of its peculiar quality, is indeed very useful, but by no means indispensable.

With respect to *Hemp*, it is well known that the Italian hemp is the best in Europe, though it does not take tar so readily. Egypt has always been famous for hemp and flax, and supplied, till the French got possession of it, Leghorn, Syria, Asia Minor, Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. with large quantities; the East Indies can supply us with any quantity, as well as many other countries; nor is there any reason why we should not grow it at home. It does not impoverish land, as some have represented, more than wheat; perhaps not so much. In Russia, the best hemp grows in the northern parts.

There certainly exists no reason why we should import *Flax* from Russia, at least it is certain that we can do without it. Egypt produces the finest, but Ireland may grow much greater quantities than at present, and we may be supplied with it from many countries.

Tallow. Formerly we took none from Russia, this is now become an article of great importance to that country; in some provinces they kill their oxen merely to boil their meat to get out all the tallow. The higher the Irish sell their tallow, the cheaper they can afford to sell their beef. Oil of our fisheries might, in many instances, be substituted for tallow, and oil may be converted into a substance as hard as tallow. We take 12 or 15,000 tons, and it is duty free. Other nations together take about one third of this quantity.

Ravenducks. We take 80,000 pieces, worth about 100,000*l.* sterling (at present more). Drillings, thirteen thousand pieces. Diaper, for 5000*l.* sterling. Broad and narrow linen, for about 5500*l.* sterling. Crash linen for about 7500*l.* sterling. Flems linen, 80,000 or 90,000*l.* sterling, about 40,000 pieces. Foreign nations, a quantity much less considerable. The prohibition of these articles would be very encouraging to our own manufactures.

Deals. We take for about 200,000*l.* though forty years ago we took none from Russia.

Other articles are of very little importance. The importation into Russia of British manufactures, which all pay enormous duties in their ports, are become, by the numerous prohibitions, very trifling, so that the balance in favour of Russia, and against this country, is two millions sterling.

In consequence of the Union it has been deemed necessary to impose various *Countervailing Duties* of customs and excise, on articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of IRELAND, on importation from thence into Great Britain. The duties of *Customs* are as follow, viz. *Cordage*, to be used as standing rigging, or other cordage made from topst hemp, 4*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Any other sort of cordage, cable yarn, packthread and twine, 4*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* per ton. *Bottles* of common green glass 9*d.* per dozen quarts. Ribbons and stuffs of *Silk* only 5*s.* per lb. Two thirds of the weight of gauze, and one third of the weight of crape is to be deducted for gum and dress. *Silk*, and ribbons of silk mixed with gold and silver 6*s.* 8*d.* per lb. Silk stockings, gloves, fringe, laces, stitching or sewing silk, 3*s.* per lb. silk manufactures not otherwise enumerated or described, 4*s.* per lb. Stuffs of silk and grogram yarn 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. Stuffs of silk mixed with single or cotton, 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. Stuffs of silk and worsted, 10*d.* per lb. Stuffs of silk mixed with any other material 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. *Refined Sugar*, called bastards, whole or ground, 18*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.; lumps, 34*s.* 0*d.* per cwt. single loaf, 36*s.* 4*d.* per cwt; powder loaf and double loaf, 39*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.; sugar candy, brown, 34*s.* 0*d.* per cwt.; sugar candy, white, 39*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.; refined sugar of any other sort, 39*s.* 1*d.* per cwt. *Unmanufactured Tobacco*, 6 $\frac{6}{10}$ *d.* per lb.

Such is the flourishing state of the commerce of the *Clyde*, that there were employed in the trade of Greenock alone, in the year ending 5th, January last, 175,551 tons of shipping, and the revenue of customs for the same period was 180,342*l.* 1*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

The numerous forged one and two pound Bank of England notes, now in circulation, are most of them particularly discoverable, (independent of their not being so well executed as the good ones), by having a great many cuts and small holes round the edges, occasioned most probably, by the tools made use of to procure the appearance of the water mark; they are also very much soiled and worn, so as to create a belief of their having been in great circulation.

The city of London has passed some very proper regulations respecting the admission of *Brokers*, and as several brokers do contrary to the terms of their bond and oath, buy and sell on their own account, to the injury of regular merchants and dealers, and of the public at large, they have directed the city solicitor to enforce the penalty of 500*l.* against all persons offending therein, in order to put a stop to such illegal practices.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE state of the season, during the whole of the month, has still continued favourable for carrying on such operations of husbandry, as are necessary to be performed at this period of the year. Much of the *leys*, have, of course, been broken up, and put into a state of readiness for the out-crops; and the stubbles are beginning to be turned down. It has likewise afforded an excellent opportunity of putting the hedges into proper repair, and of cleaning and making up the ditches; but in the low and wetter districts, it has been rather too open for getting the dung upon the grass lands. Winter has now far advanced without much injuring the wheats in the southern counties of Scotland; though the late sudden changes from frost to thaw, and *vice versa*, have affected them a little during the last two weeks, and deprived them of that vigorous and vivid appearance they had assumed about the last week in January—upon the whole the aspect of this crop

crop is very promising. Excepting lands yet covered with turnips, in this district, almost every acre is prepared for receiving the seed intended to be sown thereon; and on dry loams some farmers have begun to drill beans. Was the weather to set in dry, sowing would become general both of beans and oats.

The few frosty nights that have occurred, have given a very necessary check to the over-luxuriant wheats of the low and richer sorts of land; and on the high grounds they have every where the most promising appearances. The grass lands of every description, are in an unusual state of growth in most of the districts, and in some they are said to be at present in that state of forwardness, which, in ordinary years, is common about April. But notwithstanding the ease and facility of keeping different sorts of stock on this account; cattle and sheep still fetch high prices, and are scarce. Such has been the quantity of green food in the Lamb suckling Districts, that there has been hitherto little or no trouble in getting them forward and ready for the markets.

Grain The price of grain of every kind is still extravagantly high, probably, much beyond what the state of the stock in hand justifies; especially under the limited consumption which almost every family has laid itself under. It is therefore but a fair presumption that we shall find those prices much lower, as we approach to another harvest. Wheat, throughout England and Wales, averages the enormous price of 145s.; barley, 89s.; and oats, 47s. In North-Britain, grain still continues very high priced; and the quantity in the stack-yards is less than ever recollected at this season of the year.

Cattle. In Smithfield Market, beef fetches from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 4d. per stone; mutton, from 6s. to 7s. 4d.; and pork from 6s. to 7s. Beef and mutton, in North-Britain, which were extremely moderate, in comparison with other necessities of life, during the winter, have now begun to start in price.

Horses. Those of the saddle and carriage kind still fetch tolerable prices. In Scotland, owing to the scarcity of hay and straw, they are very unsaleable.

Hay is rather on the decline in price; in St. James's Market, it averages 106s.

Straw of the best quality is rather high.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

THE Barometer and Thermometer made use of, are constructed by JONES, of Holborn; the Thermometer (Fahrenheit's) in the open air, is fixed to a wooden building that looks to the east, and is never affected by the sun's rays. The Barometer will in future be kept on an airy staircase, facing the N. N. E. The observations are taken about seven or eight in the morning; again about two o'clock at noon; which, in general, is the warmest part of the day, and at nine in the evening, which is an hour more suitable to regularity with the observer than any other period, though it will not shew the greatest degree of cold in the 24 hours.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of January to the 24th of February, inclusive, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

<i>Barometer.</i>		<i>Thermometer.</i>	
Highest	30	Highest	57°. 4th instant, wind S.
Lowest	29.04	Lowest	24°. or 8°. below the freezing point. { At nine o'clock in the evening on the 25th of Jan.
Greatest variation in 24 hours.	{ From nine o'clock in the evening on the 23d, to the same hour on the 24th, the quicksilver rose from 29.16, to 29.56.		{ At eight o'clock in the morning on the 7th, the Thermometer stood at 47°. and at the same hour the next morning it had fallen to 30°.
		Greatest variation in 24 hours.	{ 17°.

The weather this month, with regard to the temperature of the atmosphere, has been very variable. The very severe frost on the 25th ult. was succeeded by twelve mild days, during which the mercury stood more than once something higher than temperate, though the changes in twenty-four hours were frequently considerable. In the morning of the eighth instant, the mercury stood two degrees below the freezing point, and from the 10th to the 19th, we had pretty severe frost, during which I twice saw the mercury seven degrees below the freezing point. The wind during these days was mostly to the east, or north-east. The rest of the month it has generally been westerly, or between the S. and W. points.

During this month we have had six or seven very bright fair days; rain or snow, in small quantities has fallen on fifteen other days, and the rest of the month has, in general, been cloudy hazy weather. On the 23d instant, about dusk, a severe, but partial shower of pretty large hail-stones fell in several parts near the metropolis.

All Persons, Booksellers, &c. in America, who wish to be regularly supplied with the Monthly Magazine, may address themselves to Messrs. SWORDS, of New-York, or to Mr. TOWNLEY, at Boston.